FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 APRIL 1986

TWA Explosion

Italian claims that the bomb aboard the TWA airliner was placed by a passenger who boarded the plane at Cairo Airport were termed "fabricated stories" in a Cairo radio report accusing the Italians of trying to absolve the Rome Airport security authorities of responsibility for failing to detect the bomb.

Reporting the Italian defense minister's comments on the TWA explosion, JANA also noted his view that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's threats against Italy are "funny and do not scare us." While Tehran radio reported Al-Qadhdhafi's statement to UPI denouncing the bombing as a terrorist action, monitored Libyan media have not been observed to mention his remarks on the incident.

Libya

A Foreign Liaison Bureau spokesman cited by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio denied "rumors" that Col Al-Qadhdhafi's recent contacts with the Saudi and Moroccan kings were aimed at seeking ways to negotiate with the United States. The Jamahiriyah will not negotiate with the United States unless the latter pledges to behave as a civilized country and abandons its "terrorist" actions, the spokesman asserted.

Egypt

Police conscripts on trial for participating in the recent riots are charged with offenses that carry the death penalty, the attorney general disclosed at a news conference reported by MENA. Over 1,000 rioters will be tried by the courts, he said, noting that most of the defendants are conscripts.

Commenting on reaction to *AL-AHRAM*'s 31 March report that Egypt rejected U.S. calls for joint military action against Libya, *AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION stressed that this* article did not claim to speak on behalf of the Egyptian Government because *AL-AHRAM* rejects being described as Egypt's "semi-official" paper.

Sudan

Security police have arrested several supporters of former President Ja'far Numayri who are suspected of involvement in a plot to destabilize the country and seize power, Omdurman radio announced.

In another development, the defense minister stated that a military transport aircraft crashed near Bor 2 April due to "technical problems," SUNA reported. However, the clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) radio asserted that SPLA air defenses downed the plane with a SAM.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported a new escalation in the fighting between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen, noting attempts by Amal to tighten its siege round the Shatila and Sabra camps. Amal also transferred around 1,000 gunmen to Beirut from the Al-Biqa' Valley, according to the radio. The Voice of Lebanon pointed out that the fighting occurred on the eve of the Amal congress, which is expected to elect a new leadership and reorganize Amal's structure.

In other developments, Beirut radio reported the departure of the 45 French observers from Lebanon, while Jerusalem radio announced that an Army of southern Lebanon soldier was killed in a 4 April ambush in Israel's security zone.

Jordan-USSR

Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, arrived in Jordan and met with Prince Hasan and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Amman radio reported, adding that the two sides discussed all aspects of the Palestine question and exchanged views on ways to reactivate the peace process.

Iran-Iraq War

IRNA reported that Iranian troops launched another attack northeast of Al-Sulaymaniyah the night of 3 April, killing "hundreds" of Iraqi soldiers.

Iran

Announcing Mohammad Kazem Shariat-Madari's death from cancer, IRNA added that Shariat-Madari's title of ayatollah was removed after his participation in a 1982 coup plot. One of the former ayatollah's relatives told AFP that Shariat-Madari spent the last 5 years of his life under house arrest and that the authorities refused to let him seek treatment abroad.

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PLO's Khalaf Addresses Rally in Kuwait

LD032001 Kuwait KUNA in English 1857 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 3 (KUNA) — Fatah movement's Central Committee member Salah Khalaf Thursday affirmed the PLO's rejection of the 242 and 338 Security Council resolutions and said the Palestinian people will never succumb to any settlement that would undermine their full legitimate rights.

In a speech rally organized here on the Land Day anniversary, Khalaf said the two U.N. resolutions would not settle the Palestinian problem because they do not touch the core of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Palestinian official disclosed that pressure by "neighbors and brothers" is being imposed on the PLO to recognize these two resolutions. "But the PLO has announced on many occasions that it would never bargain or forfeit the rights of the Palestinian people," Khalaf underlined. He elaborated by saying the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement could not survive because Jordan has asked the PLO to drop its right to represent the Palestinian people at any peace negotiations in the region.

On the ongoing fighting between the Lebanese Amal movement and Palestinians around refugee camps in Beirut, Khalaf said the attack on the camps came following an agreement between the Amal movement and Israel. He added that Amal has started the fighting in order to give Israel a chance to tighten its security belt in southern Lebanon following the rising anti-Israeli attacks.

The Fatah official called on all Palestinian factions to accept an unconditional national dialogue to discuss means of clearing all obstacles impeding the way for national unity.

Khalaf said on its part, Fatah has offered compromises at the Aden and Algiers agreement in a bid to consolidate national unity. He added that opposition Palestinian factions were offered a chance to come up with a unified national council (parliament).

The Fatah movement, neaded by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has even told them it is ready to abrogate the Amman agreement and to solve the current Palestine National Council in return for their acceptance to join in a dialogue, he maintained.

Speaking on the Iraq-Iran war, Khalaf said Iran should withdraw all its forces from Iraqi territories and accept peace negotiations to settle their conflict.

He also said that the Palestinian revolution stands with Libya in the same trench against the U.S. aggression, pointing out that the Palestinians will never change their Arab nationalist and revolutionary character. Tonight's speech rally was attended by a number of Palestinian officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

'Arafat Making Efforts To Convene Arab Summit

GF041151 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Apr (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has stated that efforts are being made to hold an Arab summit conference and that his current Gulf tour aims at discussing this summit with Gulf leaders, although the venue of this summit has not been yet determined.

In a statement published today in the UAE newspaper *AL ITTIHAD*, 'Arafat said that Arab League Secretary Chedli Klibi will make an Arab tour to explore the possibility of holding this summit.

Concerning the talks which PNC member Salih al-Barghuthi is currently making in Damascus to restore Palestinian national unity, 'Arafat denied that Al-Barghuthi has been asked by the PLO to hold such talks. He also denied that he has any connection with these efforts or that there are inter-Palestinian differences. He affirmed that the Palestinian unity among Palestinian people, particularly inside the occupied territories, has not been as strong as it is now.

Concerning relations with Syria, the PLO Executive Committee chairman said that some Syrian-Palestinian contacts have been held but have not produced any tangible results.

Concerning his view about the visit which enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is making to the United States, and on whether Peres is carrying new proposals to push forward the peace process in the Middle East, 'Arafat said: The Labor Party has an old plan for peace, the Yigal Allon plan, which gives the Palestinians autonomy in some areas in the West Bank and Gaza in return for peace. But this plan is not proposed at present.

Would Attend International Talks

JN031810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed the need to convene an emergency Arab summit before it is too late. In a statement to the Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL KHALIJ*, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that his current tour of the region is aimed at holding talks with officials on convening an Arab summit. Abu 'Ammar expressed his willingness to attend an effective international conference on the Middle East to be attended by the permanent members in the Security Council. He also said that the Palestinian presence in southern Lebanon is essential and that 90 percent of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon have been rebuilt.

Departs Manama for Iraq

GF031951 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1945 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat has left for Baghdad following a 2-day visit to the state of Bahrain. He was seen off by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; and Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Qatar.

Arrives in Baghdad 3 Apr
JN040817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here last night. He was welcomed on arrival by the director and members of the RCC's Arab Liberation Movements Bureau.

UAE Paper Reports High-Level PLO-Syrian Meeting
GF021802 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1745 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Apr (WAM) — *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper has stated that a high-level Syrian-Palestinian meeting was held in a foreign capital recently between Major General Hikmat al-Shihabi, Syrian chief of staff, and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee member.

Quoting Arab diplomatic sources, the newspaper added that the meeting was positive on the level of Palestinian-Syrian relations, and that following the meeting Damascus released a great number of Fatah detainees as a positive move by Syria to improve relations with the PLO.

Chedli Klibi Departs Tunisia for Malta 3 Apr
LD031617 Tunis TAP in French 1315 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 Apr (TAP) -- The secretary general of the League of Arab States, Mr Chedli Klibi, left Tunis on Thursday for Valletta for an official visit to Malta on the invitation of the Maltese prime minister, Mr Mifsud Bonnici.

During his stay in Valletta, Mr Klibi will have talks on relations between Malta and the Arab states and the situation in the Mediterranean with Maltese leaders.

PLO Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations
JN031742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted incendiary charges in a Zionist truck depot in a Zionist settlement west of occupied Jerusalem. The explosion last night burned the depot, caused heavy damage, destroyed and damaged several vehicles, and killed or wounded several enemy personnel. Our combat group left the operation area successfuly. Revolution until victory!
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The Palestinian military spokesman also stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland has planted time explosive charges inside a Zionist military store in the Bet Shemesh area. The charges went off yesterday. Several Zionists were killed or wounded and heavy damage was caused to the contents of the store. The occupation forces besieged the area, launched large-scale search campaigns, and arrested a number of Palestinians on the pretext of having connections with the operation. Despite these measures, our combat group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory!
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Joint Forces Shell Israel, Lahd
JN031802 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used katyushas to shell several military positions belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the town of Al-'Ayshiyah, southern Lebanon, yesterday. Direct hits were scored on the positions, a number of agent personnel were killed or wounded, and several military vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

The joint forces detonated explosive charges under two Zionist military patrols yesterday. The first was on the road of the town of (Al-Hulaybah) and the second in the town of Dayr Mimas in southern Lebanon. Two Zionist military vehicles were destroyed and their occupants were killed or wounded.

The joint forces men used katyushas to shell joint positions of the occupation forces and their agent militias at the triangle of (Kafr Homs) and (Tallat 17) in Bint Jubayl. The shelling caused heavy damage to these positions and killed or wounded several enemy and agent personnel.

Palestinians Repulse Amal Attacks on Beirut Camps
JN031837 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The agent Amal movement militias have continued their ugly aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut for the 6th successive day. Reports from Beirut say the Palestinian fighters defending the camps today repulsed several attempts by the aggressors to storm Sabra and Shatila, inflicting heavy losses.

The reports add that the Palestinian fighters launched an extensive attack yesterday against the Amal militias besieging Sabra and Shatila for the past 6 days. They managed to recapture three important positions around the two camps and killed or wounded several agent elements. Reports say the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade intervened alongside the Amal gangs and used tanks and artillery in the fighting around the camps.

Kuwaiti Paper on Reviving Peace Process
GF031920 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 2 Apr 86 pp 1, 25

['Abdallah Hamdan dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Palestinian sources in Amman have stated that despite the impasse in the political efforts following Jordan's decision to halt political coordination with the PLO, there is a secret political move adopted by many sides including Egypt, France, and

Morocco. This is designed to revive the peace efforts with the participation of the United States as well. These sources pointed out that the recent visits of Hanna Sanyurah and Fayiz Abu Ramhamah, candidate members in the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, to the U.S. capital is linked to silent moves currently taking place in the international arena to resume peace efforts. These sources went on to say that other contacts have been taking place for some time between U.S. officials and Arab capitals, designed to bring closer the views dealing with the peace process. The U.S. circles, which received the three Palestinian formulas, have not hitherto responded to them. Yet these circles, according to the Palestinian sources, indicate that a U.S. response is likely to be shortly released either through some amendments to the U.S. position or through asking the EEC countries to launch a new peace initiative. These sources added that the current PLO policy includes launching a large-scale campaign in the Arab and international arenas to recognize the Arab peace plan, known as the "Fes plan," as the basis for a settlement and to ask the United Nations to call for an international peace conference.

The Palestinian sources provided *AL-WATAN* with the texts of the three formulas presented by the PLO to the United States through Jordan.

The first draft legal formula that pertains to convening an international Middle East peace conference states that in case an invitation is sent to the PLO to attend an international conference with full authority — to hammer out a peaceful solution to the Palestinian issue and to terminate the Middle East dispute with the participation of the permanent UN members and the attendance of the concerned Arab sides — the PLO would accept taking part in this conference on an equal footing within a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation based on guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination through a confederation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in accordance with the Amman agreement signed on 5 February 1985, and based on implementing the UN resolutions which pertain to the Palestinian issue, including Resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO also asserts in this regard its denunciation and rejection of terrorism, which was confirmed in the Cairo declaration. The steps would be as follows:

a. This draft plan would be given to his majesty the king.
b. The PLO would then ask his majesty to obtain a written commitment from the United States addressed to him which stresses supporting the right to self-determination as outlined in the Amman agreement.
c. The PLO's proclamation of its conditional approval of Resolution 242 would coincide with the U.S. Government's commitment to recognizing the right to self-determination.

The second draft legal formula which pertains to convening an international Middle East peace conference states that the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, stresses its firm faith that the peace procession must lead to just, comprehensive, and durable peace in the Middle East in addition to guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination within the Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. In light of its sincere desire to attain peace, it expresses its readiness to hold negotiations as part of the international conference — to be attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council together with all of the concerned sides, including Israel — and in accordance with the Amman agreement signed on 11 February 1985 and on the bases of UN resolutions which pertain to the Palestinian issue, including Resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO, in this regard, stresses its denunciation of terrorism and its refusal to resort to it as asserted in the Cairo declaration of November 1985.

The Steps:

a. This draft plan would be given to his majesty the king.
b. The PLO would then ask his majesty the king to obtain a commitment from the United States which asserts backing of the right to self-determination as outlined in the Amman agreement.
c. The PLO's proclamation of its conditional approval of Resolution 242 would coincide with the U.S. Government's commitment to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The third draft legal formula which pertains to convening an international Middle East peace conference states that the call for the convocation of an international peace conference to settle the Middle East and Palestinian issue must be sponsored by the United Nations, in its capacity as the international organization establishd after World War II to end the suffering of the people, to prevent aggression, to safeguard justice, and to respect human rights. The UN Charter's introduction, issued in 1945, states the need to attain international cooperation to solve international issues, recognition of basic human rights, and the people's right to self-determination. Since the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East issue, the call to convene an international conference to solve the dispute, to attain peace in the region, and to guarantee the implementation of whatever resolutions and measures to be adopted must be associated with the participation of the UN permanent members and the attendance of the concerned Arab countries, including the PLO, on an equal footing and with the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

According to the UN Charter — which stresses recognition of basic human rights, the right of the peoples to self-determination based on UN resolutions which pertain to the Palestinian issue and the Arab region, including Resolutions 242 and 338 — the PLO would participate in the international peace conference in its capacity as sole representative of the Palestinian people, recognized on Arab and international levels and having the nature of being an observer member at the UN since 1974. The PLO's participation in the international conference must be based on guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination through the confederation agreed upon in the Amman agreement signed in February 1985.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage on Visit by Yasir 'Arafat

Issues Discussed With Amir

GF030909 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, today received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, who is visiting Bahrain within a tour of the region.

His highness the amir of Bahrain reviewed with the Palestinian leader the latest developments in the Palestinian question, including the situation in the occupied Arab territories; the situation in southern Lebanon; the Middle East issue; and Gulf issues, particularly those connected with the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and the efforts to end this war by peaceful means through the Islamic Good Offices Committee and other Islamic and international forums.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and 'Arafat discussed current developments in the Arab region, the preparation for an Arab summit conference in order to discuss the serious developments through which the Arab world is passing, and international issues.

'Arafat informed his highness of the results of his tour of a number of Arab countries.

His highness the amir of Bahrain reaffirmed to the Palestinian leader Bahrain's constant stand in support of the Palestinian cause and the just Palestinian struggle to regain the Palestinian people's right to their land under PLO leadership.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister; Jawid al-Ghusayn, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the Palestinian National Fund; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Saqir, deputy director of the PLO office in Bahrain.

Received by Foreign Minister

GF031550 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1315 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, today received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently visiting Manama.

The meeting was attended by Jawid al-Ghusayn, PLO Executive Committee member and chairman of the Palestinian National Fund; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; and Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha.

The meeting is to conclude talks conducted earlier between 'Arafat and his highness the amir of Bahrain and which centered on the latest developments of the Palestinian issue, the Iraq-Iran war, and the current developments in the Arab and international arenas.

'Arafat on Iran-Iraq War

GF031705 Manama WAKH in English 1655 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat described the six year old Iraq-Iran war as catastrophic for the both belligerents as well as the Arab and Muslim nations.

The most side effected by the war was the Palestinian issue.

In a statement to WAKH the Palestinian leader urged Iran to response to the peace calls conducted by the Arab, Muslims, international and Non-aligned Movement states.

Mr 'Arafat reiterated the PLO's stand with the Arab Gulf states towards the Iranian challenges, and any foreign aggression.

The Palestinian revolution stood beside the Iranian Government when it faced the U.S. invasion, the PLO leader said.

The PLO leader said he reviewed with H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah the possibility of holding an Arab summit to discuss latest developments of the Arab world.

'Arafat said that he met Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and discussed with him various issues at the Arab, Palestinian and international levels and means of doubling efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

'Arafat said that he expressed his appreciations to efforts made by H.H. Shaykh 'Isa Al Khalifah to restore the Jordanian Palestinian dialogue to support the Palestinian cause.

Jordanian Commander Departs After 3-Day Visit

GF031613 Manama WAKH in English 1535 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 3 Apr (WAKH) — Commander-in-chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lieutenant General Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir and his accompanying delegation left Manama today after a three-day official visit to Bahrain.

During his stay, the Jordanian official held talks on promoting bilateral military cooperation.

Gen. Shakir was seen off by Chief-of-Staff of Bahrain Defence Force Major General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah and the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Finance Minister Says Assets in U.S. Safe

GF031046 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuwait's Finance Minister Jasim al-Khurafi yesterday discounted speculation that the American authorities may freeze

Kuwaiti investments in the United States after freezing the Libyan and Iranian assets there.

"Such political fears are unfounded," Al-Khurafi told a press conference. He called for a campaign to explain Kuwaiti Government measures to activate the slackening national economy, brought about by the world oil market situation, the five-year-old war between neighboring Iraq and Iran and the August 1982 crash of the Al-Manakh stock market.

Pressure

The Kuwaiti minister assured critics that his country's investment policy was based on "the distribution of risks."

"We have our own visualization on how to minimize the risks," he said. "We cannot ignore the dollar's outstanding position in the investment sphere. Nevertheless we have to take precautions," Al-Khurafi said without elaborating.

The Kuwaiti Government has been under increasing pressure from members of parliament and journalists to curtail Kuwait's investments in the United States, put by the minister recently at KD4,217 million.

The critics have contended in diverse parliamentary statements and newspaper editorials that the U.S. Administration would not hesitate to freeze Kuwait's investments in the United States should a crisis erupt between the two countries.

The Kuwaiti minister conceded that the government was planning to cut its budget for the coming fiscal year starting July 1, as a result of the rapidly retreating oil income.

"However, the government's approach is not to allow the fall in the oil revenues to influence the country's economic cycle, he said.

The Kuwaiti minister announced that the state-owned Kuwait Investment Authority has started buying the shares of 25 Kuwaiti closed companies.

The companies were dissolved earlier this year, as the minister said "due to poor performance and in line with the government's visualization for remedying the economic situation."

Kuwaiti Closed Companies are the name given to those companies whose shares were brought entirely by founding shareholders. He denied the existence of any approach to curtail the role of the private sector.

National Assembly Discusses Issues, Makes Statement

GF031538 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
2 Apr 86 p 1

[By Amir Abu al-Sa'ud]

[Text] Kuwait's National Assembly yesterday condemned U.S. "aggression" against Libya.

In a statement, the Assembly called for implementation of the Arab League mutual Defence Pact which calls for "standing by the side of any Arab country victim of foreign aggression, in conformity with our Arab traditions."

Libyan forces and the U.S. Sixth Fleet clashed with the American's staged manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra, which is claimed by Libya as territorial waters.

There was a heated debate at yesterday's meeting of the Assembly on the recent government decision banning deputies from taking part in seminars and lectures at Kuwait University.

The Assembly then voted in favour of asking the government to rescind the ban.

The Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, said that deputies were free to say what they liked inside the Assembly, but "our children should be left to their studies in order to benefit the country."

He stressed that the decision of the Council of Ministers did not apply only to deputies but to everybody, and was based on the university's internal charters which stated that those who wanted to give lectures or take part in seminars had to get the university's permission two weeks in advance.

The education minister, Dr Hasan al-Ibrahim, who is chancellor of the university, explained that the decision did not bar deputies from taking part in seminars and student meetings but was meant to ensure the university's independence and to keep students out of matters unrelated to their studies.

Dr al-Ibrahim said the main reason the government issued its decision was that it noticed a number of departments and students societies held seminars and other meetings not related to their studies.

Deputy Dr 'Abdallah al-Nafisi said the decision was clear and singled out National Assembly deputies for the ban. He said he believed the government was preparing people for something big, and only God knew what it was. He said the government was irritating the Assembly in all ways to achieve something.

Other deputies also rejected the education minister's statement that the decision was not aimed at the deputies only. They also rejected the minister's intention of separating education and politics at the university. They said the minister's measures were undemocratic and restrictive.

Earlier in the meeting the Assembly approved a government demand for a fortnight's postponement of discussion on an Audit Bureau report on financial violations committed by the Al-Manakh small dealers security fund.

The meeting began with discussion of complaints and letters. Some deputies commented on a letter from the speaker of the Syrian Parliament, who called for the condemnation of the U.S. aggression on Libya. Deputy Yusuf al-Mukhlid said the Assembly should ask for a letter from the Syrian speaker supporting the Arab people of Iraq.

Deputy Sa'd Tami demanded that the Syrian Parliament should put pressure on its government to change its attitude towards the Gulf war.

The deputies demanded that Kuwait Petroleum Corporation allow its employees to form a trade union.

Minister Cited on Measures To Stabilize Oil Prices

LD031436 Kuwait KUNA in English 1323 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 3 (KUNA) — Kuwait and its five GCC partners have taken precautionary measures to confront any further deterioration in oil prices and its repercussions, Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa was quoted here Thursday as saying.

Shaykh 'Ali told *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper due to these measures he is optimistic about the future of the oil industry in Kuwait and the other five members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

In a symposium held here two days ago, Shaykh 'Ali said he is certain the 13 OPEC countries will soon win the current "oil war", and that oil prices, which dropped to less than 10 dollars per barrel, will start surging again.

"At worst conditions, oil production would be ceased if prices fall under production costs," he noted, but said such a possibility is farfetched.

Following reports from Washington indicating that U.S. Vice President George Bush will hold talks in the Gulf next week on stabilizing the oil market, oil prices yesterday increased by one dollar at European oil trading centers.

QATAR

QNA Details Bush's Visit, Issues To Be Discussed

GF040806 Doha QNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (QNA) — U.S. Vice President George Bush left Washington late last night, beginning a 10-day tour of four Arab countries: Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and the YAR.

Bush is expected to make a 1-day stopover at the Rheinmain U.S. base in the FRG on a private visit. He will continue his trip by leaving for Riyadh on Saturday.

The U.S. vice president's visit to Saudi Arabia will begin in Riyadh on Saturday. He will leave Riyadh on Sunday for Dhahran to meet with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. Bush will leave Dhahran for Manama on Monday to visit Bahrain, during which he will meet with Bahrain Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. He will leave for Muscat on Wednesday and will travel to Salalah on Thursday to meet with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. Bush will leave Salalah for Sanaa on Thursday to hold talks with YAR president 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He will then leave Sanaa for Washington on Saturday.

The topics which Bush will discuss with officials in these countries can be classified under two subjects: security and economics. The developments of the war between Iraq and Iran will top the security issues which Bush will discuss. A political observer in Washington has said that "Bush's visit will be a token of U.S. commitment to the region." Bush has stated that the purpose of his tour to the Gulf region will be to reiterate U.S. commitment for the region's stability and security.

A senior U.S. Administration official has said that the message which Bush will convey to the region is that the United States is committed to assist them in defending themselves against any foreign military threats.

U.S. arms sales will top the issues which the U.S. vice president will discuss with officials in Saudi Arabia. The U.S. vice president has stated that the U.S. Administration will continue its efforts with Congress to urge it to sell advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia. Bush's talks will touch upon other topics, such as international terrorism and its threat to the region's countries and the feasibility of international cooperation to combat terrorism. His talks will also deal with the situation in Afghanistan and recent developments in the PDRY.

Concerning economic issues, Bush will focus on trade and economic relations between the United States and the region's countries and the means to consolidate them.

Before departing Washington, Bush stated that "relations between the United States and the region's countries do not rely completely on oil." He said: "Despite the slump on the oil market and the drop in oil prices, the United States is committed to its relations with the region because these relations are independent of the daily drop and rise in oil prices." Thus, oil prices will be one of the main issues Bush will discuss with officials in Saudi Arabia and the region's countries.

Bush's predeparture statements caused an uproar in Washington. He expressed the U.S. Administration's desire to stop the drop in oil prices and the negative effects on the U.S. economy of a continued drop in these prices. The White House was forced the following day to reiterate through Larry Speakes that the U.S. Administration will not interfere in oil prices. At any rate, the statements by Bush and Speakes raised a number of questions on the U.S. Administration's stand on oil prices. It has been reported in Washington that a special working group has been formed in the White House to discuss the expected effects of the drop in oil prices on the U.S. economy and national security.

That is why the U.S. vice president's visit to the region draws special importance in view of these developments. However, it is expected that this visit will not yield certain results. Bush himself affirmed that the main objective of this visit is to exchange views with officials in the region.

Bush will be accompanied on his tour by Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and Gordon Brown, director of the Arabian Peninsula Affairs Department at the State Department.

PDRY

Soviet Economic Delegation Arrives in Aden

GF031724 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A Soviet technical economic delegation arrived in Aden this morning to hold talks with officials in our country on economic and technical matters. The delegation includes government officials from ministries and organizations of planning, fisheries, oil and minerals, electricity, and trade. The delegation is to attend a number of meetings with officials of our country on implementing economic and technical protocols on the progress of economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Presidium Holds Ordinary Session, Adopts Decisions

GF031541 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The Supreme People's Council Presidium held its sixth ordinary session today under the chairmanship of Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. Al-'Attas presented a political report reviewing the current political situation in the Arab region, particularly the situation on the Yemeni arena and the efforts being made by the political leadership in the southern part of the homeland to achieve further coordination and cooperation and to make further contacts between the two parts of the homeland.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium adopted a number of decisions and measures to implement all unity agreements and take further steps to lay a firm basis to reestablish Yemeni unity. The Supreme People's Council Presidium affirmed that the consolidation of unity between the two parts of the homeland serves our Yemeni people's security, stability, progress, and unity and that our people's supreme interest requires making all sincere national efforts to achieve this unity and thwart any plan that does not serve their interest and aspirations.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium also discussed a memorandum on the preparations for the second elections of the Supreme People's Council and for the fourth elections of the people's local councils and a draft resolution to reorganize the high elections committee and to assign its duties. It also discussed a report on the security situation in the Republic and on the judiciary's situation, a memorandum about the military judiciary and prosecution. It adopted appropriate resolutions on them.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium praised the efforts made by military and security organs to restore security and stability and highly valued all measures taken for this purpose. It discussed a number of other topics listed on its agenda.

Unity Minister Departs for YAR Talks

GF031617 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs, left for Sanaa this morning to hold talks with brothers in the northern part of the homeland on unity affairs between the two parts.

In a predeparture statement to ANA, Rashid Muhammad Thabit said: This visit comes at the instruction of leaders Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to activate unity action by putting forward programs for meetings to be held by the Secretariat of the Yemeni Supreme Council, the ministerial committee, and other joint committees and companies in implementation of unity agreements between the two parts of the homeland.

He affirmed that this meeting shows the two leaders' anxiousness to deal with all issues concerning unity coordination and relations between them to serve our people's goal of reestablishing Yemeni unity. He added that he would meet with Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, to discuss the 1986 plan for meetings by unity committees and the joint unity technical committees in various fields and to find a concept to enhance and improve the activities of these committees.

Iranian Official Brings Relief Supplies

GF040457 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The PDRY Red Crescent director met the director-general of international relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Red Crescent, who is heading a delegation carrying a 74-ton consignment of relief goods from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Muslim people of the PDRY. He said: On behalf of our government and nation, I wish to express my deep gratitude for this assistance as well as its quantity, as we have not received such assistance from any other country.

UAE

U.S. Official Murphy Arrives in Dubayy 3 April

GF040557 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Dubayy, 3 Apr (WAKH) — Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near East and south Asian affairs, arrived in Dubayy tonight on a visit to the UAE as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region. During his tour, Murphy will deliver messages to their leaders from U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the latest developments in the region.

Conveys Message to President Zayid

GF041039 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from his excellency U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the relations of cooperation existing between the two countries, the situation in the region in view of developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and on the situation in the Middle East region.

The message was conveyed by Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, during his meeting with the president at the Al-Bahr Palace this morning.

Paper Notes Reagan-Bush 'Conflict' on Oil Prices

GF040822 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0635 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 4 Apr (WAM) — The newspaper *AL KHALIJ* calls on OPEC countries to exploit the split in the U.S. Administration as a result of the drop in oil prices and to use it to increase and stabilize oil prices.

In its editorial today, *AL-KHALIJ* says that the internal conflict of interest, which began in the United States, is between two contradictory sides: one is led by George Bush and the energy secretary, and the other is led by a group of major economic investors rallying around Reagan. This conflict then is a "contradiction between the two antipodes of the U.S. economy; the first is that of the owners of oil wells in the oil states, particularly Texas and Louisiana and their allies the bank owners, and the second is of manufacturers of processed commodities."

AL-KHALIJ suggests that "OPEC countries adopt useful tactics by supporting the stand of those who are against the Reagan administration and of U.S. economic power centers." This can be achieved by discarding minor differences and by making temporary sacrifices which will lead to a remarkable reduction in their oil production, at lease 5 million barrels per day, in order to raise prices again.

In conclusion, *AL-KHALIJ* expresses the conviction that OPEC can kill two birds with one stone by continuing the internal struggle in the United States "by giving fuel to those rebelling against Reagan and by taking the initiative again on the oil market."

YAR

USSR Envoy Conveys Gorbachev Message to President

GF031253 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received a message from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev dealing with issues between the two friendly countries.

The message was delivered by the Soviet charge d'affaires in Sanaa during his meeting with the brother president in his office this afternoon. The brother president and secretary general expresed satisfaction with the content of the message.

Commentary, Reportage on TWA Plane Explosion

'Abd al-Majid Condemns Act

NC031551 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt condemns the explosion that occurred inside the TWA plane. Egypt declares that these terrorist acts are unacceptable, and it regrets the loss of innocent lives.

Reports by Rome Airport Source Denied

NC031740 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "The Rome Airport Authorities Try To Shrug Off Their Responsibility and Place It on Others"]

[Text] A responsible source at the Rome airport has claimed that the bomb that exploded inside the TWA plane during its Rome to Athens flight could have been placed by a passenger who boarded the plane in Cairo.

This Italian source ignores all logic. He is trying to absolve the Rome airport security authorities of any responsibility and to shift this responsibility to others.

This ludicrous tale is full of serious mistakes. Rome airport is responsible for carefully searching the plane before takeoff. Even if an individual had been able to put a bomb inside the plane, the Rome airport authorities would still be considered responsible.

Therefore, the claim by the Rome airport official that the bomb was placed when the plane was in Cairo is ludicrous and is an insult to the intelligence of the public. Such a claim is contrary to logic and does not take account of international norms and practices. This Italian official should have weighed his words carefully. In these difficult times this irresponsible behavior is unwarranted.

We believe that the Rome airport officials know very well that Cairo airport is one of the safest in the world. No hijacking or act of sabotage has occurred at Cairo airport as has been the case at Rome, Athens, Beirut, and other airports.

It must be known to all that Egypt categorically rejects these irresponsible insinuations; such fabricated stories meet with ridicule and contempt. The plane took off from Rome airport. The bomb was placed before the plane had landed at Athens airport. Any other claim is a failed attempt to blame others.

Airport Security Praised

NC032126 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A responsible source at Cairo airport has stated that the security measures there are very strict. The aircraft passes through several security checks before takeoff. The source said that a representative of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] yesterday made an on the spot inspection of the security measures at Cairo airport. The ICAO official praised these measures and said that Cairo airport is one of the safest airports in the world from the point of view of security.

Weekly Reports Soviet Visit 'Highly Successful'

PM031559 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Soviets To Return to the High Dam"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak yesterday received the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the delegation accompanying him.

AL-SHA'B has learned that the Soviet delegation's visit was highly successful and that the two sides agreed to increase cooperation between the two countries in various fields, especially the industrial field.

AL-SHA'B has also learned that Soviet experts will repair some of the High Dam's turbines.

It has also been agreed to begin negotiations for the rescheduling of military debts amounting to thousands [as published] of pounds sterling.

Mubarak Addresses NDP Secretaries on Issues

NC031917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has declared that Egypt adheres to the Arab nation's causes and also that Egypt neither puts pressure nor interferes in the affairs of its Arab brothers. This is unlike some Arab regimes which resort to pressure and intimidation in order to extort money from other Arab states.

During his meeting with the NDP women secretaries today, President Mubarak stated: Egypt is a civilized state that respects all its relations and international obligations.

Reviewing current Arab differences, President Mubarak said: These differences are occurring at a time when the Palestinian issue has been discarded from Arab calculations and left to the mercy of fate.

President Mubarak criticized Syria and Libya for supporting Iran against Iraq, indicating that this conflicts with the joint Arab Defense Pact and with Syrian and Libyan membership in the Arab League.

President Mubarak referred to Syria's involvement in Lebanon while the Golan Heights had been under Israeli occupation for almost 20 years.

The president elaborated on Egypt's joint efforts with Jordan to reach a just solution to the Palestinian people's problem.

President Mubarak said that Egypt's relations with other states are based on mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs. He said: We do not permit the establishment of bases on our territory. The people's interest is above any consideration. No one can impose his views on us, either in political or in economic terms. We do not allow any interference in our policies or in our decisions.

President Mubarak added: Our relations are declared and clear. We have our relations with the United States. We also have good relations with the Soviet Union and good relations with the European countries.

President Mubarak praised the atmosphere of democracy in which Egypt lives. He said: Egypt is for all the Egyptians. Every citizen has the right to know the truth. We must have the ability to be frank with each other in full confidence.

In his meeting with the NDP women secretaries, President Mubarak first reviewed a number of domestic issues, including the economic situation and the Egyptian Government's measures to cope with the drop in oil revenues resulting from the fall in oil prices. He also reviewed the government's plan to reform the economy, affirming that these measures will not affect limited-income groups.

Labor Minister, Delegation Leave for PRC, DPRK

NC041020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training and chairman of the General Federation of Egyptian Labor Unions [GFELU], left Cairo this morning. The minister is leading a delegation to Beijing for a visit to the PRC that will last several days, and will be followed by a stop in the DPRK. These visits fall within the framework of cooperation between Egypt and the two countries in the field of labor unions.

The delegation also includes the GFELU's treasurer, Abu Bakr Jad al-Mawla, and 'Abd al-Mun'im Faraj, a member of its Executive Bureau.

Liberian Foreign Minister Makes Statement, Departs

NC031116 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Apr (MENA) — Liberian Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo left Cairo for Liberia this morning, following a 3-day visit here during which he delivered a message from Liberian President Samuel Doe to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

In a predeparture statement, the Liberian foreign minister said that he is taking with him a handwritten response from President Mubarak to the Liberian president's message. President Mubarak's message deals with international and bilateral relations and ways of promoting them.

Blamo said that a joint communique had been issued, reflecting the points discussed during his talks in Cairo. He stated that he had held talks with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on economic and political issues and the situation in the Middle East.

UAE Paper: 'Source' Denies Army on Alert

GF031313 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Cairo — In a statement to *AL-KHALIJ* a responsible source at the Egyptian Ministry of Information has denied reports on a declared state of alert among the Egyptian Army at the Egyptian-Libyan border and orders by President Husni Mubarak to some of the commanders of the Egyptian Armed Forces to be ready to face any confrontation between Egypt and Libya. The source stated that the situation on the Western front is completely calm, and that the link between the meeting of President Husni Mubarak with the minister of defense and chief of the Egyptian military operations 2 days ago, and the recent Libyan statements on Egypt are incorrect and tendentious.

The source added that Mubarak's meeting with the defense minister and the head of operations was routine.

The source stated that President Husni Mubarak, as the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, periodically holds meetings with the ranking commanders of the Army and that there is no relation between that and any state of combat readiness among the Egyptian Armed Forces at the Western front.

The source added that Egypt is not contemplating conducting military action against any Arab country and that it is not logical to announce maximum combat readiness at the Western front when the soldiers and the officers there are taking their usual periodical leaves without a day missed.

Attorney General Holds News Conference on Riots

NC031844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Apr (MENA) — Attorney General Counsellor Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jundi has announced that the Public Prosecutor's Office will refer 1,236 persons interrogated on the recent riots to the Supreme Security Courts for trial.

In a news conference at noon today, the attorney general said that the Prosecutor's Office had released 1,860 of the 3,096 people arrested during the riots. In addition, he said, the Prosecutor's Office had heard 1,204 witnesses, including police chiefs and Major General Ahmad Rushdi, former interior minister.

The attorney general stressed that the inquiries had shown that no foreign, domestic, political, or factional element had had a hand in the riots. The main reason behind the riots was the rumor spread by some that conscription would be extended for 1 more year.

The attorney general said five circuit courts of appeal in Cairo, Al-Jizah, Banha, Asyut, and Sawhaj will hear the cases of 350 central security men, 675 security forces men, and 31 civilians.

According to the attorney general, the incidents began when a rumor spread that the conscripts' tour of duty had been extended by 1 year. Some units had earlier told their conscripts that they had received instructions to postpone mailing the files of those whose term of service had ended. As a result, at 1830 on 25 February, central security forces in one of the Al-Jizah barracks mutinied and went on the rampage, attacking installations.

The attorney general said that former Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi went to the scene to meet with the soldiers. He found them in an agitated mood and tried to convince them to stop this kind of thing, telling them that their service would not be extended for 1 year and promising to come back the next day. But, leaving the barracks, Rushdi found that troops in another barrack had left their camp in open mutiny and were rioting for the same reason.

Other central security forces in barracks in Cairo, Al-Jizah, Al-Qalyubiyah, Asyut, and Sawhaj learned the news through radio broadcasts or their own receivers. Aroused by the news that some barracks had mutinied against the extension of the conscription period, these troops went out in similar acts of protest.

The defendants, the attorney general added, have engaged in murder and in sabotage and arson against public and private installations. During the riots, he said, 54 military personnel and 16 civilians were killed and 158 military personnel and 48 civilians were wounded. Among the property damaged are five hotels, 42 police installations, 120 private installations, and 2,006 cars.

The attorney general said that the Public Prosecutor's Office investigation had revealed other motives behind the riots. These include the poor living conditions of the conscripts who are ill-housed, deprived from leave for long periods, work long hours, and are ill-treated and sometimes tortured by their officers. There is no adequate social or health care for the conscripts, the attorney general stated.

The attorney general said that the investigation had also revealed that none of the citizens or of the members of any political group or party had tried to exploit events. He praised the attitude of the honorable citizens who took a civilized stand on the incidents, having clearly seen through them. The attorney general also commended the Egyptian media's full and prompt coverage of the episode.

As for the servicemen who have not been indicted by the Public Prosecutor's Office, the attorney general said that they had been handed over to their units to face disciplinary action in connection with their failure to fulfill their military duties, a matter which is completely outside the realm of the public prosecutor's duties.

The attorney general pointed out that the defendants did not ask for lawyers to attend the cross-examination. The only exception was one attorney who was arrested during the riots and who demanded the presence of several lawyers. He was later released for lack of evidence.

The attorney general said that no political motives had been uncovered for the attack by some of the defendants on the Turah prison and the release of some of the inmates. The incident was merely part of the rioting and most of those set free were thieves and drug dealers; the majority of them have already been recaptured.

The attorney general lauded the great role of the Egyptian Armed Forces in protecting the domestic front during the incidents and preventing the spread of the riots, as well as in helping to arrest some of the inmates who fled from the jails.

The charges facing the defendants, the attorney general said, carry penalties ranging from imprisonment and payment of fines to death sentences in case of the servicemen.

The defendants are charged with participation in a public gathering leading to assaults on individuals and private and public property. They are also charged with confronting officials carrying out their duties and resorting to force. This led to the murder or injury of military personnel and civilians. In addition, the defendants are charged with sowing sedition among the security and central security forces by mutinying. They are also charged with theft of weapons, ammunition, and other equipment from their barracks.

The defendants are also accused of disobeying officers' orders and of insurrection and instigation of others to follow suit. They are also charged with endangering public means of transportation by blocking roads and stopping traffic.

According to the attorney general, the defendants damaged private and public vehicles, carried weapons and ammunition without a licence and stole weapons for use in acts against public order. The attorney general added that the defendants attacked public and private property, challenged the authorities, and set free prisoners held on various charges.

AFP Reports Further

NC031425 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, April 3 (AFP) — Egyptian Prosecutor-General Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jundi Thursday demanded the death sentence for 1,205 security policemen who mutinied on February 25 and 26.

At least 36 people died and 716 others were wounded when thousands of conscripts rioted after a rumour that their period of service would be extended from three years to four years. Millions of dollars of damage was done to luxury hotels in the pyramids area, and Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi was dismissed.

The prosecutor said he had demanded prison sentences and forced labour for 31 civilians charged in connection with the affair.

More than 1,100 people arrested at the time would be released, he added.

The mutinies were a "spontaneous movement" of the police and threre was "no proof of foreign involvement or incitement by political or religious groups", Mr al-Jundi said.

The defendants will appear at an as yet unspecified date before the State Security Court, which under Egyptian law could commute the death sentences on the strength of mitigating circumstances.

AL-AHRAM on Reports of Anti-Libyan Coordination

PM040813 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 3 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Egyptian Rejection Regarding Libya: Silence of the White House and State Department and a Necessary Word by the Editor"]

[Text] Washington — Agencies — U.S. official sources have confirmed reports published by *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* the day before yesterday that Egypt during the past 8 months rejected three U.S. offers to take part in a military operation against Libya.

A senior U.S. Government source, who insisted on not being named, commenting on the *AL-AHRAM* chief editor's article in which he said that Egypt rejected U.S. offers to participate in operations against Libya, said that the United States has never asked Egypt to carry out action against Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

But statements made by White House spokesman Larry Speakes and State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb neither denied nor confirmed such reports. Both spokesmen only said that the United States and Egypt are bound by common views of the security issues in the area and that relations between the two countries in this field are close and beneficial for both sides.

At the same time *THE WASHINGTON POST* newspaper once again confirmed that the United States held contacts with Egypt over a period of 8 months during which talks centered on carrying out a joint military operation with the aim of toppling al-Qadhdhafi. In its new story, which it attributes to U.S. Government officials, the paper said that President Reagan dispatched Admiral Poindexter, the present national security adviser, and a senior Pentagon official, to discuss military operations with Egypt.

Editor's Comment

When *AL-AHRAM* published details of the [U.S.-Egyptian]contacts which it obtained from U.S. sources in Washington or from reports published in the U.S. press itself it did not mention, in any part of its chief editor's article, whether official sources in Egypt have confirmed or denied such reports.

Also *AL-AHRAM* did not claim to speak on behalf of the Egyptian Government since it rejected and continues to reject the strange label the Western press attaches to it when the paper is described as Egypt's "semi-official paper." If *AL-AHRAM* at one time was of such character it is absolutely no longer so at present under the auspices of the freedom of the press which Egypt has been enjoying for some time, a fact which is recognized by major Western press institutions.

A few weeks ago — during the month of March to be exact — *AL-AHRAM*'s chief editor explained in two successive articles the dimensions of the special relations between Egypt and the United States in various fields. But it appears that there are those who are keen on trying to undermine these special relations between Egypt and the United States. At present we do not wish to accuse anybody but we know for certain who the people are who for so long have been trying to do so.

Nevertheless, *AL-AHRAM* has its own firm and clear principles regarding Egypt's relations with Western countries, particularly the United States, and the need to work to deepen and develop these relations in the interest of Egypt and peace in the Middle East.

Also, one of *AL-AHRAM*'s principles from which it will never deviate, is that it rejects any foreign aggression against any Arab state regardless of any adventure in which the ruler of such a state may be involved.

Paper Says Sudan To Revoke Integration Agreements

NC040751 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — Commenting on the Sudanese Government's decision to revoke the integration agreements between Egypt and Sudan, *AL-AKHBAR* says that Egypt's defense of the integration process stems from its desire to serve the interests of both peoples, first and foremost those of the Sudanese. This fact is well known by the Sudanese people themselves, *AL-AKHBAR* adds. The paper also emphasizes that Egypt is interested in the essence and not in the form of its relations with Sudan.

In today's edition, *AL-AKHBAR* expresses the hope that Sudanese officials will realize both now and in the future that integration between our two countries represents the hope of our people. Regardless of what has taken place, the paper notes, Egypt will continue to represent an extension of Sudan in the north, and Sudan will continue to represent an extension of Egypt in the south.

Asyut University Students Hold Sit-in, Hunger Strike

PM031239 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Apr 86 p 1

[*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Cairo bureau report: "New Move by 'Islamic Groups in Egypt: Asyut Students Stage Sit-in After Taking Over University"]

[Text] Islamic Groups in the Egyptian University of Asyut yesterday took over the university premises and declared a sit-in and a hunger strike after blocking the entrances leading to the university on the second day of demonstrations and processions staged by the students inside the university campus.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the Egyptian security organs have prepared a report to be submitted to the prosecution in order to obtain permission to end the sit-in and to storm the university whose guards left it quietly following the outbreak of incidents.

A rumor had spread among the university students that student Sha'ban 'Abd al-Rahman al-Rashid, who was wounded the day before yesterday by a bullet fired by a "secret" policeman, has died. This occurred while the student was taking part with three other students in placing posters on walls calling for the attendance of a religious seminar in Al-Nur mosque to be addressed by Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman who was previously accused of involvement in cases concerning the Al-Jihad organization and the assassination of late President Anwar al-Sadat.

The seminar was held yesterday attended by approximately 1,500 students and citizens. One of the speakers at the seminar referred to U.S. policy and persistent U.S. attempts to thwart the Islamic groups in Egypt. The recent incident [of the shot student] was part of such attempts.

Pusamah Rushdi, a pharmacology student and leader of the Islamic group, said that the strike will continue unless a number of demands are met, foremost of which is to obtain a guarantee from the prime minister to end provocations by the state security intelligence in Asyut and to hold a meeting with the prime minister or to hold a telephone contact with him in order to explain to him the aggravating provocations.

He called for the amendment of the statement issued by the Ministry of Interior regarding the situation in Asyut, for the release of student 'Abd al-Qawi Siddiq Bakr of the education college, and for the release of the booklets published by the students' union through the university press which had been seized.

At the Armed Forces hospital in al-Ma'adi, to which the injured student was taken by helicopter for treatment on President Mubarak's orders, Major General Hasan al-Sabbagh, the hospital director, said that the injured students' condition was "very poor" and that an urgent operation was carried out on him yesterday afternoon to remove the bullet that was lodged in his head.

The operation was carried out by Dr Sayyid al-Jundi, head of cerebral and neural surgery at the hospital. The bullet has been removed. The student is still in a coma and his condition is not reassuring, he added.

Asyut Governor Major General Sami Khudayr, who assumed his post 4 weeks ago after former Asyut Governor Major General Zaki Badr assumed the post of minister of interior following the recent disturbances, held a meeting attended by the director of Asyut security, local council Chairman Muhammad 'Abd al-Muhsin Salih, and the NDP leadership in Asyut in order to follow up the situation and to seek to calm down the students.

On the other hand, the public prosecution in Asyut has ordered that the secret policeman who opened fire on the student be remanded in custody for 4 days for investigation and pending trial.

Tariq 'Aziz on Mediation With Syria, Other Issues

PM040921 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Mar 86 p 2

[Interview with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by Wahib Muhammad Ghurab in Tunis; date, place not given]

[Text] Question: What is your comment on the statement issued by the Arab League Council after its meetings on the Iraq-Iran war?

Answer: The resolution adopted was in harmony with the resolutions passed by the Fes and Casablanca summit conferences and the Arab League's resolution adopted at its emergency session held in March 1984. It expresses the feelings and positions of most of the Arab states. Before we submitted our draft resolution we held contacts with the brother ministers on its main principles which they fully supported. Our aim was to get a number of ministers together to seriously and thoroughly discuss the Arab situation in general and Iran's aggression against Iraq and its threats against the Gulf states in particular. We held frank and in-depth discussions on these issues with the aim of coming out with a united Arab stand based on the fixed Arab principles without coming up with a new position inconsistent with these principles. The fixed principles of joint Arab action are to be found in the Arab League Charter, the joint Defense Pact, the Arab solidarity charter, and the Arab summit conferences' resolutions by which we are guided in our attitude to new developments. It was clear that some ministers, representing some states whose positions on these issues are well known, did not wish to take a stand or support a stand emanating from these principles. They had their own analyses and interpretations which were proven to be inconsistent with the views and attitudes of the majority of the Arab states. That is why the meeting did not produce a unanimous view but it was a useful meeting because it was serious. Accordingly, we decided to take the issue to a full meeting of the Arab League Council which did discuss it and expressed an opinion which was contained in the resolution issued on the matter.

Question: Some states have expressed reservations regarding the resolution. Will new efforts be made to get them to change their position?

Answer: We believe that the Arab states should adhere to the fixed principles of Arab action and that anyone who does not do that would be the loser in the long run. Attitudes not in harmony with the majority might yield some gains, which I cannot describe, but such attitudes are, in our view, shortsighted because all the Arab states without exception are open to threats. Now Iraq is the target of aggression. Tomorrow or thereafter other states might become the target of foreign threats and aggression. What protects us is our solidarity which should be based on the fixed principles. We must continue to explain these essential matters to the Arab public opinion. The states which do not go along with the Arab attitude should be talked to in every possible way. Anyone who can hold bilateral talks should do so.

Question: [Saudi Foreign Minister] Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and [Kuwaiti Foreign Minister] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad last month shuttled several times between Damascus and Baghdad. What was submitted to you in all these visits and what point has that mediation reached?

Answer: I leave it to the people concerned, especially Prince Sa'ud and Shaykh Sabah, to talk about the discussions held in Damascus if they deem it fit to do so. I will talk about Iraq's position. We have welcomed these and previous efforts and we have welcomed the committee formed for clearing the Arab atmosphere under the chairmanship of [Saudi Crown Prince] 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Iraq's attitude is based on the Arab League Charter and the joint Defense Pact and it is willing to regulate its relations with Syria on this basis and under the supervision of the atmosphere-clearing committee or the Arab League. Where Syria is concerned we are prepared to adhere to all the provisions of the charter and the pact. What we ask of Syria is minimum commitment to us under that agreement [as published]. We are willing to establish normal relations with it for national and pan-Arab reasons. We are two neighboring countries with common interests and security, not to mention the bond between the two people which dictates that they should get together. We are willing to establish normal relations on the basis I have mentioned, not on any other fabricated basis.

Question: Syria believes that any reconciliation with Iraq should be based on the unity plan arrived at in the seventies. What is your view?

Answer: We believe that such an approach is neither serious nor practical. After everything that has happened between the two countries and Syria's attitude toward the war, we cannot jump from the present state of affairs to a state of unity between the two countries. The logical step is restoration of normal relations between the two countries in accordance with the basic principles which I have mentioned. The doors to cooperation and dialogue, which have been closed for years, could then be reopened and officials could then look for suitable formulas for strengthening relations between the two countries. Making a change in the present abnormal situation conditional on one particular formula is, in our opinion, an impossible precondition which does not show seriousness.

Question: Do you support the holding of an Arab summit conference as proposed by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad?

Answer: I have supported the proposal and I have said that a summit conference is an absolute necessity because the obstacles must be eliminated when there is a pan-Arab need for such a conference. If a small minority does not wish to contribute and attend the conference then it should be left alone. The majority should act. We are all for Arab unanimity and we wish it could be achieved on all issues.

Question: In your view, what is preventing an international stand that would put pressure on Iran to stop the war?

Answer: There are obstacles preventing an Arab pressure stand. In addressing others we should have a united Arab stand to carry to the international sphere and we should back it up with all our resources and international weight. There is an Arab majority in favor of ending the war on legal and legitimate

grounds. There is also a clear international stand in favor of that. The UN Security Council's resolutions in this connection — the latest being Resolution 582 — are a clear indication. The latest resolution was neither an Iraqi nor an Arab resolution. It was drafted by the Security Council itself which embodies all the world's blocs. There is a universal desire to end the war but, because of strategic or commercial interests, some states are reluctant to use their influence directly to put pressure on Iran, but the international support for an end to the war continues to be felt and we see it in all international circles.

Question: Do you share the view that the recent escalation might lead to foreign intervention in the region?

Answer: That would depend on Iran's attitude. If Iran went too far in its threats to the Gulf states that would open the way wide to foreign intervention.

Question: There was some tension in your relations with France after the news of the arms smuggled to Iran was revealed. What is the state of your relations now?

Answer: There was no tension in our relations. When we saw the press reports about the arms deal or rather about the French-made equipment shipped from a French port to Iran we contacted the French Government and asked for an explanation. It informed us officially that there was no government decision to supply arms to Iran, that what happened was an illegal move by a French company, and that the government would continue to investigate the matter. Then there was a change of government and a new Cabinet was formed in France only a few days ago. We intend to renew our request for an explanation from the new government.

Commentary on Syrian Propaganda Campaigns

JN031736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1610 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Arab brothers, as the Iraqi victory in Al-Faw draws closer, the Damascus media campaigns against Iraq and its victorious leader Saddam Husayn intensify. A war atmosphere is created between the Syrian regime and the Zionist entity in an exposed attempt to cover the Damascus rulers' pan-Arab treason, which they are unable to hide now that their Iranian allies have occupied some Iraqi territory and threatened the Arab Gulf countries, especially Kuwait. As the Iranian offensive against Al-Faw began, the Syrian president remembered the Golan Heights, which he yielded to the Zionist enemy without fighting in 1967 when he was defense minister. In one of his speeches, the Syrian president said he would not only be able to regain the Golan Heights but would also be able to make them the middle of Syria. However, none of the audience — who were all from his henchmen — asked him what he meant by this or whether or not he had completed strategic parity with the Zionist enemy so he could fight it and liberate Palestine, or at least its northern half, so that the Golan could become central Syria.

Later came reports on possible outbreak of hostilities between Syria and the Zionist entity. The scenarios for the battles were numerous. And although very few paused for long to consider these reports because very few take the Damascus rulers seriously, we will consider these reports and view the possibility that the Syrian regime will invent a battle at any moment. However, any such battle would not be intended to liberate the Golan or any other occupied territory, because the Syrian regime is neither prepared nor able to wage such a battle.

Liberation has certain requirements which the Syrian rulers are weakening instead of consolidating. They are weakening the unity of Arab ranks, which is the most necessary requirement in serious preparations for a battle with the enemy. The Syrian regime is working painstakingly to avoid this.

Why, then, are the Damascus rulers making these statements? Why do the Zionists respond to these statements? Why do the Western press and some Arab newspapers talk about imminent war between the two sides?

It is our belief that the Syrian president, whose mask was torn away by the Al-Faw battle, is now in a very precarious position, from the Syrian, Arab, and international viewpoints. The only way to hide this position is to play the tune of liberation and order his media to portray him as a pan-Arab leader. Knowing that nobody will buy these claims, that the Arab masses are rallying round the genuine pan-Arab hero Saddam Husayn, and that this support will increase and be entrenched when Al-Faw is liberated from the Persian filth, Hafiz al-Asad found himself facing two alternatives: either he renounces his national and pan-Arab allegations — something which cannot make him appear victorious — or ignite a war with the Zionist enemy in order to pull the walls of the temple down on everybody's head, like Samson. He did the same in June 1967. The second alternative is worse, because the Zionist enemy cannot tolerate even a fake defeat to save the Damascus regime from its stifling isolation.

Any observer of the Damascus media can easily read Hafiz al-Asad's mind and realize the extent of his spite against Iraq. When a person's spite becomes so great, it might kill him or force him to perpetrate the most savage of crimes. This is what we expect of the Syrian regime's president.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian Pumping Station, Tanker Bombed

JN041320 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) — Iraqi planes have raided Iran's Emam Hasan oil pumping station, hitting it and setting its main building on fire. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA a short while ago that the planes also scored a direct hit on an oil tanker that was anchoring near the station.

The spokesman described the pumping station as extremely important. All Iraqi planes returned safely to base after leaving flames and columns of smoke rising from the target area.

Station, Tanker Hit Again

JN041507 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1454 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes again raided the Emam Hasan oil pumping station at 1620 [1220 GMT] today. A military spokesman said a short while ago that the planes also pounced on another big oil tanker and delivered a direct hit. Our pilots saw explosions on the tanker. The spokesman said that all planes returned safely to base after accurately carrying out their mission.

Fighter Plane Successes Reported

JN041349 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1324 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes scored an accurate, effective hit on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0930 [0530 GMT] today. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA that Iraqi planes also attacked a number of enemy tents, trailers, and command centers inside Iranian territory opposite Iraq's border in the Panjwin area, destroying and burning their targets.

The spokesman noted that Iraqi planes also attacked Iranian artillery units on the VII Army Corps front, inflicting destruction and massive losses. He also said that during raids on Iranian supply lines and roads, Iraqi planes destroyed 49 vehicles of various types, adding that 8 positions for vehicles and 4 large hideouts in the area opposite Panjwin were violently hit. The spokesman said that all Iraqi planes returned safely to base.

Communique No 2,172

JN031636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,172 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 3 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraqi soil will always be protected by men of great courage and immense sacrifices. The noses of the enemies will always be rubbed into the dust. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. An enemy group estimated at an infantry company tried to advance toward our forward positions in the VII Army Corps front, but our heroes confronted the group, inflicted 15 casualties, and forced the rest to flee.

Our forces in this front captured a medium-caliber machinegun and destroyed a 60-mm mortar. They also destroyed one observation post, killing those manning it. They destroyed two infantry positions, three vehicles, and two ammunition dumps, and damaged another vehicle.

2. In the I Army Corps northern sector, our forces captured the following weapons and equipment in addition to what was announced in our previous communiques: one 81-mm mortar, four radio sets, one Dushka machinegun, one (BKC) machinegun, one RPK machinegun, two Kalashnikov rifles, one RPG-7 launcher, one GC rifle, one sniper's rifle, and a quantity of hardware and equipment.

3. One of our brave units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris pulled down a 36-meter bridge and brought it to its base, praise be to God.

The forces of charlatanism shelled Abu al-Khasib District and the suburbs of Khanakin and Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 April 1986

USSR's Polyakov Arrives in Amman, Makes Statement

JN031016 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Amman from Damascus this morning on a 2-day visit to Jordan as part of his tour of some countries in the region.

In a statement to PETRA-JNA, Polyakov said he will discuss with senior Jordanian officials the latest developments in the region and issues of concern to the two friendly countries. He added that the contacts and consultations he will hold in Jordan are aimed at achieving peace in the region, in addition to reviewing relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Received by Prince Hasan

JN031515 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1456 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Amman, 3 Apr (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning. His highness the prince heard a briefing from Polyakov on the Soviet stand on a number of international issues, including nuclear disarmament, and the Soviet Union's viewpoint regarding the Middle East issue. His highness reviewed the Palestine question and Jordan's stands on developments in the Middle East issue.

Holds Discussions With Foreign Minister

JN031941 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — A lengthy meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon between the Jordanian side led by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and the Soviet side led by Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two sides discussed the Middle East crisis and all aspects of the Palestine question. They also made a comprehensive review of efforts to achieve a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict and the Palestine question.

In a frank and cordial atmosphere, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on means to reactivate the peace process. They also agreed on the principles and constants of the basis of a peaceful settlement — a settlement that would secure a lasting peace in the region to guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The two sides discussed means to end the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as a basic step toward reinforcing efforts to achieve comprehensive peace in the region. The talks also dealt with all forms of international terrorism and the need for mobilizing efforts to combat terrorism.

The two sides held a comprehensive review of relations between the two friendly countries and means of promoting them. The two sides agreed to resume dialogue and contacts on all levels.

Attending the meeting on the Jordanian side was Taysir Tuqan, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry. The Soviet ambassador in Amman and the delegation accompanying Polyakov attended on the Soviet side.

Commentary on Visit

JN031248 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Amman this morning on a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with Jordanian officials on the development of the situation in the Middle East.

It is noteworthy that Polyakov's visit to Amman is the first visit to Jordan by a Soviet official after King Husayn had suspended dialogue with the PLO and after the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement had been frozen following this suspension. It will be recalled that the Soviet Union had earlier objected to the Amman agreement. Moreover, Polyakov's visit to Jordan coincides with the Jordanian officials' announcement on their intention to purchase weapons from the Soviet Union, France, and Britain after the U.S. Congress had turned down a bill on the sale of sophisticated weapons to Jordan.

In another development, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chief of the PLO's Popular Organization Department, has decided to freeze the activity of this department and to transfer all its employees in Jordan to the Social Affairs Department. The Popular Organization Department was established in Amman in 1964 in order to organize Palestinian action in Jordan, particularly in the camps.

AL-RA'Y Reacts to Shultz, Peres Peace Plan

JN040814 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Wrong Equation"]

[Text] The statements recently made by Shultz and Peres uncover the emergence of a U.S.-Israeli equation stating that peace and economic progress in the Middle East must be met with stability in the region. The U.S. and Israeli officials explained that in the words of this equation peace means a sort of settlement with Israel, that economic progress means Western investments in the region similar to the U.S. Marshal Plan, and that stability means eliminating policies hostile to the United States in the Middle East.

This explanation means that removing policies hostile to the United States is the precondition for achieving a settlement with Israel, without prior definition of the nature of such a settlement, and also for the entry of Western investments into the region. It is clear that the U.S.-Israeli equation puts the cart before the horse and gives a false description of peace. Peace is what would remove these policies and not vice versa. Moreover, peace does

not mean a sort of settlement with Israel, but a just, comprehensive settlement which returns rights to their owners.

As for Western investments, it should be remembered that their real value requires them to be devoid of any conditions violating the sovereignty of beneficiary countries. Otherwise, such investments would turn into an expensive temporary narcotic which would not contribute to achieving economic progress in the region.

It should also be remembered that real stability requires relinquishing attempts to spread hegemony over the region. The concept of true stability is not confined to relinquishing policies hostile to the United States.

Thus, it is clear that the U.S.-Israeli equation is a wrong one and is only a mere maneuver. The correct equation is one admitting that a just, comprehensive settlement, as well as investments which do not violate the sovereignty of countries, and the end of attempts to have hegemony over others mean peace, economic progress, and stability in the region. This, if available, will remove the dangers and fears which U.S. policy itself helped create.

U.S. Denial of Weapons Termed 'Political Error'

JN040708 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
4 Apr 86 pp 1, 15

[Text] Amman — Commenting on the statement the U.S. State Department spokesman made yesterday [as published] regarding arms supplies to Jordan, a responsible Jordanian source said that the U.S. Congress' decision to cancel the recent arms deal with Jordan was an unjustified political error.

In an exclusive statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, the source added that linking the supply of U.S. defensive weapons to Jordan with the Middle East peace process and the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is part of the pressure being put on Jordan to force it to accept formulas and bargains of a solution which Jordan strongly rejects and toward which it has an already known attitude.

The source stressed that the Congress' decision to cancel the arms deal will not affect relations between Jordan and the United States although political issues should be separated from arms deals.

He indicated that Jordan will diversify the sources of its weapons and purcahse them from various countries, including the Soviet Union, as this is legitimate and stems from independent Jordanian decisionmaking.

U.S. State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said yesterday that the U.S. Government remains committed to providing Jordan with arms although it was forced to delay selling it the defensive weapons it recently requested.

However, Kalb declined to explain whether the U.S. Government would again try to sell modern weapons to Jordan, particularly fighter bombers and antiaircraft missiles, worth about $2 billion. This deal, first requested last year, was delayed under Congressional pressure until March, but President Reagan was forced to withdraw the request from the Congress in February to avoid an official rejection of it.

The U.S. spokesman said: We know that Jordan turned to other sources when it was unable in the past to obtain the defensive weapons it required from the United States.

Nation Officially Asks UN To Renew UNIFIL Mandate

NC040710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Lebanon has officially asked the UN Security Council to renew the UNIFIL mandate for another 6 months beginning on 19 April, the day the present mandate ends. This request came in a message sent by Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, Lebanon's permanent envoy to the United Nations, to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. In his message he said: Despite the prevailing situation in the south, the Lebanese Government is convinced that the UNIFIL force, which embodies the will of the international community, remains an important factor of stability and a better choice to achieve regional peace and security. New and constant efforts are now necessary if this force is to be able to perform the task entrusted to it in the best possible way.

The Lebanese envoy expressed his government's gratitude and appreciation for the UNIFIL force and the countries participating in it, as well as for the effort and sacrifices they have made in the service of peace in Lebanon.

Demonstrations Greet Opening of Amal Congress

Security Alerted

NC030925 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The Amal Movement has received information that officials opposed to Minister Birri plan to march in armed demonstrations to the venue of the movement's prospective congress. In light of such reports, the Amal security organ in West Beirut has been alerted.

Minister Birri has vested this security apparatus with the power to arrest anyone suspected of being involved in any such operation.

Protests in West Beirut

NC031659 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] About 400 people staged a demonstration at 1700 today. The demonstrators went to the house of Mrs Rabab al-Sadr in Al-Rawshah [in West Beirut] to protest the convening of the Amal Movement's congress.

At 1715 shots were heard near the military beach but it was found out later that the shots had been fired to celebrate the wedding of a first class sergeant in the Amal Movement.

Meanwhile, leaflets were distributed in West Beirut today demanding the return to Beirut of Hasan Hashim, chairman of the Amal Executive Committee. The leaflets also demanded that Hashim hold a news conference to explain why he was boycotting the Amal congress. The leaflets warned that Hashim's absence would lead to passive stands.

Congress Opens

NC041003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A demonstration was organized in Al-Musaytibah this morning, and the marchers chanted slogans hostile to Minister Nabih Birri.

Meanwhile, the Amal Movement's annual congress, which was opened this morning with speeches by Minister Birri, Ja'farite Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan, and Rabab al-Sadr, continues.

French Observers Depart Lebanon on Ship

NC031437 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A total of 45 French observers sailed from Juniyah Naval Base for their country this afternoon [3 Apr]. They left aboard the ship *(Lawrence)* in accordance with the French Government's decision to withdraw its observers from Lebanon. The ship *(Oregon)* is expected to arrive later to transport the observers' equipment and vehicles to France.

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Ireland

NC031359 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A second parliamentary delegation led by Deputy Dr Rafiq Shahin left Beirut for Ireland via Paris today to tour decision-making capitals of the world to explain the question of the south. The delegation will visit Ireland, Britain, and the United States.

AUB Classes Suspended To Protest Disappearances

NC031228 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Classes were suspended at the American University of Beirut [AUB] today [3 April] in protest against the disappearance of British teacher John Leigh Douglas and director of the International Center for Languages Philip Patfield.

AUB sources affirmed that the strike will be resumed if efforts to determine the fate of the two teachers fail. The sources expect university workers to organize a symbolic strike within the next 48 hours and warned against compelling the university's board of trustees to agree to transfer the university's headquarters from West Beirut if attacks against it continue. A delegation representing AUB teachers visited Education Minister Salim al-Huss today and discussed this matter with him.

Classes To Resume

NC031920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The General Assembly of the AUB Professors League held a second meeting at the West Hall today to discuss the continued

disappearance of Dr John Leigh Douglas and his two [as heard] companions and its decision to suspend classes. The assembly decided to resume the classes in order to make it possible for the follow-up committee to contact all officials, leaders, and functionaries. The General Assembly further decided to meet again on Thursday to acquaint itself with the results of the follow-up committee's contacts and adopt the appropriate stands in light of the results.

Amal Brings 1,000 Gunmen to Beirut Suburb

NC040836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] According to security reports, the Amal Movement has transferred approximately 1,000 gunmen from the Al-Biqa' to Beirut's southern suburb in the last 24 hours.

Fighting Around Palestinian Refugee Camps Reported

'Heavy' Gunfire in Farhat

NC311439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The security situation around the Sabra and Shatila camps suffered a setback this afternoon. There has been heavy shooting involving machineguns, 60-mm artillery, and RPG-7's in Farhat since about 1340 today.

The Amal Movement has reported that one of its members, 'Imad al-Khatib, was martyred at the southern entrance to Sabra.

In another development, the state of security along the Kafr Shima-al-Shuwayfat and Bsaba-al-Ma'rufiyah combat lines deteriorated at 1400 today; artillery and rockets have been used in the fighting there. Residential areas on both sides of the contact lines have been the targets of artillery shells; the security committee has taken steps to correct the situation.

Snipers firing at neighborhoods in Al-Ashrafiyah have seriously wounded a young member of the Sa'b family, who has been taken to the American University Hospital.

Amal Seige Tightened

NC032002 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] There has been a new escalation of developments in the war of the camps on the eve of the convocation of the Amal Movement's annual congress tomorrow [4 April] to elect a new leadership and reorganize the movement's structure. Today's battles were characterized by random shelling which went beyond military positions to reach deep into the western area in Al-Awza'i, Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' and Summerland, where two people were killed and six others injured. What is new is that the tanks force played a heavy part near the Sabra and Shatila camps this afternoon. Palestinian officials asked the inhabitants of Mar Ilyas camp in the UNESCO area to go to safer places. The Amal Movement tried to tighten its siege around the Sabra and Shatila camps at 1845.

Meanwhile, a delegation representing the Palestinian Salvation Front left for Damascus to brief Syrian officials on the situation. Delegation member Salah Salah said that 11 people were killed and approximately 40 others wounded inside the camps. Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam sent a cable to Syrian chief observer 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani stressing the need for serious work to halt the fighting. The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that the Amal Movement has massed its vehicles in an offensive position around Shatila camp, increasing tension there.

A meeting was held at the Syrian observers headquarters in Al-Ramlah al-Bayda this morning to deal with the situation in the camps. Amal and the Palestinian Salvation Front representatives attended. The conferees agreed to remove the fortifications, withdraw gunmen, and permit ambulances to enter the camps.

A Palestinian spokesman made the following statement at 1645: The comedy is continuing. At a meeting of the Amal Movement, the National Union Front, the Syrians, and the representatives of the Salvation Front, it was agreed that the Coordination Committee would go to the scene to implement the cease-fire. At the time agreed upon, the savage shelling of the camps intensified and the situation remains volatile.

According to new reports we have just received, the Palestinians have installed a 107-mm short-range ground-to-ground rocket network after receiving information that attempts are being made to tighten the siege around the two camps. The Airport-Kuwaiti Embassy road is still cut off because of sniper fire and intermittent shelling.

Palestinians Meet With Karami

NC032021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received a delegation at his home tonight representing the Palestinian Salvation Front. The delegation consisted of Salah Salah, Hatim Ka'wash, Abu Khalid al-Shamali, and Abu al-Walid. They discussed the fighting that has been going on in the vicinity of the Sabra and Shatila camps for the past 7 days and how to end the fighting and return to normal.

Following the 1-hour meeting, Salah Salah said: The prime minister expressed concern over the fighting among brothers in the same trench. He gave his blessings to all efforts to end the fighting and lift the siege on the camps. Karami emphasized that he will contact Minister Nabih Birri and other Amal Movement leaders. He asked us to devote more time and efforts to the situation.

Salah added: We are convinced that Amal's political leaders and Nabih Birri personally are as eager as we are to stop the fighting and prevent its recurrence. Salah expressed his fear that the war of the camps would expand to become a very grave matter beyond anyone's control.

Cease-fire Violations Blamed on Amal

NC032104 Paris AFP in English 2004 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 3 (AFP) — Al Fatah, the main Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) grouping, Thursday blamed the Shi'ite Amal Movement for ceasefire violations in Shatila Palestinian refugee camp, scene of fighting since last week.

In a communique telephoned to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Al Fatah denied an accusation by Amal, which is besieging the Palestinians, that supporters of PLO Yasir 'Arafat are responsible for the fighting.

"It is exactly the contrary," the communique said. "It was Amal that breached all the ceasefires" proclaimed since fighting started.

"Amal," it continued, "has been fiercely shelling Shatila camp with cannon and mortar fire since Thursday morning, causing many casualties."

The situation of the camp's 3,000 inhabitants was becoming alarming, the communique said.

"Ambulances are not allowed to go into the camp," it said, "and food for children is beginning to be scarce."

Camps Shelled by Amal

NC040636 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] While the fighting between Amal and the Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps did not stop last night, it occasionally became less intense.

The ferocity of the clashes between the two groups picked up at 0500 today [4 April]; both rockets and medium machineguns were used. Palestinian sources have reported that the shelling of the camps was directed from Amal positions in Al-Janah, the stadium, and San Simon.

Socialists Battle Amal Gunmen in Karakas

NC040642 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] According to security reports, fighting broke out last night between socialist members of the strike force and Amal gunmen in Karakas. Amal threatened the strike force, saying it would use military means to secure the release of one of its men, who is nicknamed Abu al-Himam. He was arrested by the Socialists during the clash.

Syrians Seize Palestinian Artillery Emplacements

NC030657 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] According to press reports this morning, the special units of Syrian forces have seized Palestinian artillery emplacements in the mountain area, notably in 'Ayn 'Nub, Ba'lshmay, and Falugha, overlooking Beirut. The Syrians took this step after certain information was leaked to them by pro-Syrian Palestinian leaders, whose headquarters are in Shtawrah in Al-Biqa'. According to this information, those manning the emplacements had been given orders to shell Amal Movement positions in West Beirut and its southern suburb, in retaliation for the renewal of military operations against the Sabra and Shatila camps.

It has been learned that Syrian special units have instituted mechanized patrols of some mountain areas overlooking Beirut, to ensure that Palestinian artillery emplacements will not be used in the camps war.

Explosive Charge Kills ASL Soldier During Patrol

JN041124 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] An explosive charge went off at 0630 today when an Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] patrol was passing by on the Rshaf Road. A soldier was martyred and another was wounded.

Ba'th Party, LCY Complete Talks, Sign Agreement

JN031234 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Party talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the party assistant secretary general, and the LCY delegation led by Comrade Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, resumed at the National Command headquarters this morning. The two sides completed their discussions on the international situation and developments in the Middle East and the Mediterranean basin, particularly those of interest to both parties and countries.

The two sides stressed the need for periodic meetings to promote relations of cooperation and friendship between both parties and countries. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit which reflect the spirit of friendship and cooperation between both parties and peoples, as well as a common desire to promote them.

Comrade Belovski asserted his country's firm stand supporting the Arab struggle against the Israeli aggression to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to recognize the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination. He also stressed the importance of Syria's positive role in attaining peace in the region and in confronting the policy of hegemony as well as in supporting the Lebanese people, safeguarding Lebanon's independence and unity, and achieving national accord among its sons. He also stressed Syria's role in working to bolster Arab solidarity against the Israeli aggression.

At the end of the session, an agreement between the two parties was signed. Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar signed the agreement for the Ba'th Party and Comrade Dimce Belovski signed it for the LCY.

Belovski Makes Statement, Departs

JN031611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — A League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation led by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Central Committee Presidency, left Damascus this afternoon following a 4-day visit to the country during which it met with President Hafiz al-Asad and a number of officials. The delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Comrade Sami al-'Atari, Regional Command member; Comrade 'Abd al-Karim Bilal, Ba'th Party Central Committee member; a number of party comrades; the Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus; and embassy staff.

Comrade Belovski told a SANA correspondent: First, I must thank President Hafiz al-Asad, whom we had the honor of meeting and hearing his important remarks on numerous issues, as well as for his kind attention. He added: We are very satisfied with the talks we held with the Ba'th Party delegation — talks which were characterized by joint understanding of current international issues and centered on promoting brotherly relations between Syria and Yugoslavia. The role and activities of the nonaligned states, particularly in the coming phase, were reviewed. We agreed that Syria and Yugoslavia would play a greater role in the Nonaligned Movement. Belovski affirmed Yugoslavia's full support for the Arab nation in its struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Al-Shar' Confers With PDRY Foreign Minister

JN031157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali this morning, and PDRY Ambassador in Damascus 'Abd 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman attended. Talks revolved around the current situation in the Arab region, bilateral relations, and issues of mutual interest.

Peres Interviewed on Discussions in U.S.

TA040550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0507 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by New York correspondent Razi Barqay — recorded, in New York, 3 Apr]

[Text][Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, can you speculate as to when the tri-partite preliminary talks you spoke about in Washington will be held?

[Peres] I believe the studies for this will start in the next few days. There is still no agreement on this, and I am not sure that there will be agreement. I believe that from the Israeli point of view the most important thing is to constantly maintain the initiative and to appear as having the initiative.

[Barqay] When you say that there should be studies do you mean that we should expect a U.S. envoy to arrive in Israel?

[Peres] Maybe.

[Barqay] We have also heard it is possible that another envoy will come for a different purpose: to look into the Marshall plan. Is this correct?

[Peres] I do not know whether he will arrive in Israel, but it is possible that a special official will be appointed to deal with this issue.

[Barqay] Mr Peres, have you received a promise that the issue will be raised in the Tokyo conference next month?

[Peres] I have not asked for such a promise, and therefore have not received it. However, I must point out that the treatment of this proposal was very serious and positive.

[Barqay] However, $25 billion within 10 years is an enormous sum, even for the Europeans and the Japanese?

[Peres] I do not think so. The Europeans and the Japanese only this year netted $70 billion from the decrease in oil prices. Twenty-five billion is a small sum, which can be met.

[Barqay] According to our information, who is responsible for the TWA bombing? Abu Nidal?

[Peres] It was probably perpetrated by the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] Fatah faction with the aid of Abu Nidal.

[Barqay] Have these two begun cooperating?

[Peres] They have cooperated in the past. They are both located in the same country, Syria, and I believe the Syrians will also have to give answers as to what is taking place there. Syria claims it is not behind terrorism, but these two dangerous organizations are located on its soil.

[Barqay] Do the Americans know about this information you just mentioned?

[Peres] I believe they do.

[Barqay] Let us turn to the Waldheim affair: Your last comment was that Israel would be willing to demand that the UN secretary general open the archives. What is the position of the Israeli Government on this issue?

[Peres] The government has not discussed this issue, and I have not come here to deal with the Waldheim affair. I was extremely surprised to hear that the United Nations possesses secret documents. If there is one organization that has nothing to hide, and that must hide nothing, it is the United Nations. If it transpires that there is a need to make public so called secret documents, then why should we not ask for them?

[Barqay] Am I to understand that, if necessary, Israel will appeal to the United Nations on this issue?

[Peres] If the need transpires we will do so. Perhaps they will publicize them of their own initiative. However, I don't usually treat issues hysterically.

Assesses Achievements of Tour

TA040635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is now on his way back to Israel after concluding a 4-day visit to the United States. Before leaving New York, the prime minister said his discussions in Washington had been productive and he was moved by the show of support and enthusiasm he had received from the administration. The prime minister said that the information at Israel's disposal points to the involvement of two Syrian-backed terror organizations in the TWA bombing. He named Abu Nidal and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] terror groups.

On the question of the peace process, the prime minister said that two American emissaries would shortly arrive in the Middle East. From New York, Jonathan Shechter has this assessment of the Peres visit:

[Begin recording] Briefing reporters at the end of his visit, Prime Minister Peres outlined four areas of what he considered major achievements. The most important, he said, were the discussions with Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz about his proposals for broad regional economic development. The subject, he claimed, is now the number one crucial issue in the Middle East. The prime minister said U.S. officials responded very positively to the plan, which, he said, has captured the imagination of all the world leaders with whom he had spoken.

A second area of discussion was of new ways to encourage the peace process between Israel and Jordan. It was very important, Peres stressed, for Israel not to get caught in the morass of stalemate in the split between Jordan and the PLO. He confirmed that the discussions included the possibility of low-level talks among Israeli, Jordanian, and Palestinian officials. Peres said he had suggested this in the past, and the possibility of small working groups still stands. There are, he said, a number of

Palestinian candidates available, but he would not mention specific names.

While in Washington, Peres also discussed ways in which the United States might be able to purchase more Israeli exports. In particular, talks focused on purchases of Israeli materials by the U.S. Army, which he said currently spends some $14 billion each year on goods bought in Europe.

The fourth area seen by the prime minister as a positive achievement of his visit was what he called the unprecedented support by the U.S. Administration for Operation Independence. In what he termed a very significant gesture, the State Department hosted a well-publicized meeting with the leaders of the project. The message, said Peres, was: We stand behind you, and the prime minister came away particularly moved.

On the whole, said Peres, his visit confirmed that relations between the United States and Israel had grown much stronger over the past year. I hope I don't exaggerate, he remarked, if I say we have reached so high a level in relations, it's hard to imagine anything closer between the two countries. As an example, Peres added, the language used by President Reagan in their phone call Wednesday evening was so warm, that even the prime minister was surprised. And, Peres revealed, that among other topics discussed in that conversation, was the situation of Jews in Syria and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Speaking earlier to leaders of the President's Conference of Major Jewish American Organizations, Prime Minister Peres said that King Husayn is not Israel's permanent enemy, and he has shown that he understands that Middle East peace does not rest with the PLO. This report from Judy Lessing in New York:

[Begin recording] [Lessing] The prime minister, speaking to a packed meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, said the king has ignored his subjects on the West Bank in recent years, and now they are not responding to him. He said it's not possible to look to the PLO as the way to bring preace. Mr Peres was asked what Israel could do next:

[Peres] Basically, I believe that we can facilitate conditions to solve the problem, but we cannot be the ones who will solve it. It is for the Palestinians very much to solve their own problem, and I think on the road to solution is the PLO. I think the PLO is the greatest tragedy that ever occurred to the Palestinian life.

[Lessing] For 20 years the PLO has closed every opportunity for a settlement and put obstacles in the way of every peace route. The prime minister said it's obvious King Husayn's declaration this week shows he also believes the PLO was the problem, and not the solution. The prime minister said he believes King Husayn is serious about trying to open negotiations, and Israel can only offer the Palestinians a fair solution, he said. [end recording]

Returns, Reports on Topics

TA041139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres returned home from the United States about an hour and a half ago. At Ben-Gurion Airport he told reporters that he had been satisfied with his talks in Washington, and that he hoped Vice President George Bush would be visiting Israel in July. Tony Gadot took the news report microphone to the airport:

[Begin Peres recording] The secretary of state, George Shultz, was kind enough to announce his unqualified support for the purposes and activities of Project Independence, a project which is due to renew the growth of this country, expand its exports, and attract new investment to Israel. Then we were discussing some of the economic matters which are existing between the United States and Israel. I believe that we shall be helped by the U.S. Administration, not in money — that I didn't ask for — but really in expanding our exports, including some purchases for the Armed Forces of the United States abroad.

Then, again, naturally, we went over the prospects for the continuation of the peace momentum. I do believe that we have agreed that first must come the conclusion of the negotiations with Egypt. I do hope that this will take place rather soon. We are looking for new opportunities how to renew a dialogue with Jordan and the non-PLO Palestinians, and maybe there are some openings more than meets the eye. Then we went over the dangers and the possibilities to reduce them stemming from international terror. [end recording]

Rabin on Libyan Role in TWA Explosion

TA041119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Defense Minister Rabin says Libya was behind the terrorist explosion on the TWA airliner 2 days ago. The defense minister was speaking to a meeting of the Israel Bonds leaders in Jerusalem this morning:

[Begin Rabin recording] No doubt in my mind that the attack or the attempt to blow up the TWA plane yesterday was, in a way, encouraged by Libya, might be with another country, Arab country. To the best of our knowledge, it was done by two terrorist groups: Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], sponsored by Syria; Abu Nidal, by Libya and Syria. [end recording]

Shamir on Waldheim Issue, Tabah Negotiations

TA040650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0512 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by announcer David Grossman in the studio and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in Shamir's residence — live]

[Excerpt] [Grossman] Mr Shamir, until the present Israel has done nothing concerning the Waldheim affair except for issuing

sometimes contradictory statements. How do you think we should deal with this issue?

[Shamir] Israel is following the reports on this issue with interest. We want to learn the truth, and we are aided by the institutions dealing with this issue.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, let me ask you directly: Is it possible that sometime in the future an Israeli ambassador will present his credentials to Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, if he is indeed elected, before the questions pertaining to his past receive unequivocal answers?

[Shamir] I assume that by that day the truth will be known by us and by the rest of the world.

[Schiffer] This week, however, it transpired that only countries can ask the United Nations for the documents. Will Israel ask the United Nations for the documents which can clarify the past of Kurt Waldheim?

[Shamir] If this proves necessary. It is still not clear that the documents possessed by the United Nations are the documents that can reveal the whole truth. However, if it is necessary we will ask for them.

[Schiffer] To sum up what you are saying, Israel is for the time being only following the developments, and has so far done nothing in this issue?

[Shamir] Israel is not initiating anything, it is not obliged to do so. However, we are following the developments and we want to learn the truth.

[Schiffer] Mr Shamir, another round of Tabah talks has ended this week. We have heard from the United States a promise that it will get more involved in order to help solve the Tabah crisis. Don't you think that the prime minister is trying to bypass the Inner Cabinet by getting the Americans to be more involved, or else what do you think is behind more U.S. involvement?

[Shamir] I do not believe the prime minister wants to bypass the Inner Cabinet. As for the U.S. involvement, well, its representatives are constantly participating in the talks, they are very familiar with the details of them, and they can naturally increase their involvement in the issue. Generally speaking, however, they are very familiar with the issue, and I believe that if they can exert their influence in order to moderate Egypt's tough stand it will be very welcome.

[Schiffer] What is the root of the argument between Israel and Egypt at this point of the Tabah talks?

[Shamir] First, in regards to the preparation of the arbitration and conciliation on Tabah, the Egyptians are showing unreasonable toughness on phrasing the questions to be presented to the arbiters, and in this kind of negotiations it is unusual for one side not to meet the other halfway at the early stages which precede the arbitration itself. Apparently the Egyptians are not sure about their own position. However, I think that international negotiations on territorial issues are a complicated and lengthy affair, and we should not have expected a quick solution to begin with. I think we should pursue the negotiations and reach agreed-upon solutions within due course.

Kimche: Recent Documents Strengthen Tabah Claims

TA040905 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpt] "We have recently obtained documents which strengthen Israel's argument in the Tabah affair and it may very well be that the hardening in the Egyptian position stems from their fear that they might lose the arbitration," Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche stated last night.

Mr Kimche noted that documents referring to Tabah have been accumulating. The Israeli representatives have recently grown more confident that "they have a strong case" and they are prepared to tackle the Egyptians.

To the question as to whether the Egyptians know anything about the documents Israel is holding at present, the director general of the Foreign Ministry replied: "They do not know, but I guess they have assumed as much from our arguments to them that we have nothing to be afraid of."

Ex-Navy Head: Daqar Loss Due to Technical Fault

TA031959 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Rabin has asked Egypt's charge d'affaires to look into claims in a Persian Gulf newspaper that Egypt sank the Israeli submarine *Daqar* which went missing in 1968. However, a senior defense source says the newspaper report, which quotes former Egyptian Chief of Staff Muhammad Fawzi, is apparently repeating claims made several years ago by Fawzi in a book he wrote and, says the source, investigations by Israel ruled out hostile action as the reason for the submarine's disappearance. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] Shlomo Har'el, then head of the Navy [at the time the *Daqar* disappeared], said today the investigation showed beyond any doubt that the sub was lost because of a technical malfunction, and not from any hostile action. Claims that Egypt sunk the submarine were first made by former Egyptian Chief of Staff Muhammad Fawzi in a book he wrote some years ago and repeated in an interview with the general this week by the Persian Gulf newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*. Observers point out that Gen Fawzi has been a firm opponent of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and of Egypt's leaders since it was signed, and a senior defense source told me tonight there appears to be nothing new in the latest statements and that Israel has been aware of Gen Fawzi's claims.

Culture Cooperation Agreement Signed With Greece
TA040815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Israel and Greece have signed a culture, science and sports cooperation agreement in Athens. The agreement is valid for 3 years, and it is more extensive than the previous agreement.

Herut Rift Discussed; Insiders Deny Mend Imminent
TA040740 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Sarah Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Vice Premier Shamir and his rival for the Herut leadership, David Levi, yesterday emerged satisfied and ostensibly optimistic from their third peace parley since the party's abortive convention, but party insiders said they are not sure the rift in Herut is on the mend.

Shamir and Levi spent over a hour in a private conversation yesterday morning and afterwards said they made considerable headway in solving the thorny problems of dividing power and forming new party institutions.

The two said that the gap between them had been significantly narrowed and that the early scheduling of a second convention session is now likely. By the time the session begins, they said, the aim is to have had all controversial details ironed out. Both, however, admitted that minor points of contention still remain.

Although the two agreed to meet again soon, Levi left last night for a two-day visit to Canada and further contacts will have to wait till next week.

Welfare Minister Moshe Qatzav, who was presidium chairman at last month's convention, meanwhile has started examining the conditions under which the second session could be convened.

Despite outward indications of an impending peace pact between the two factions, party sources told *THE JERUSALEM POST* privately that things are not as rosy as they appear. The two sides may be trying to put on happy faces in anticipation of next week's Labour Party convention, where Herut's difficulties may be used as a pretext to back out of the rotation agreement, the sources said.

One source told *THE POST* that although Shamir and Levi "may have made some headway, they do not have an agreement on any of the outstanding issues yet."

Their single greatest achievement, the source said, may have been to push the personal issues lower on the scale of priorities. However, these issues appear to have been replaced by the problem of whether to approve the merger with the Liberal Party immediately. The merger was due to be ratified by the convention plenum last month.

The agreement, which Levi negotiated on Herut's behalf, leaves the Liberals with a reserved quota in the united Likud institutions for four years. The agreement also stipulates that all members of the united Likud would be eligible to participate in votes for all party offices, which means that the new Liberal members of the central committee could conceivably take part in votes for Herut representatives.

Levi now opposes this part of his own agreement. He says that as long as there is a reserved quota for the Liberals, they should not participate in Herut votes. Liberal leader Yitzhaq Moda'i has vehemently rejected this change in the merger terms.

The Shamir side now fears that if Herut insists on altering the terms, the Liberals might foil the rotation for the premiership. But Levi charges that Shamir is really interested in having the Liberals shift the delicate balance of forces in the vice premier's favour.

Golan Druze Petition To Market Apples to Egypt
TA040910 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by correspondent in the north Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] Druze leaders from the northern Golan have recently approached Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni with a request that the possibility of marketing the entire apple crop from the Golan Druze orchards directly to Egypt, thereby stopping their marketing in Israel, be examined.

Basyuni recently toured the Golan Druze villages, and the local residents took that opportunity to present their request. Basyuni promised to look into the matter and respond soon. It should be noted that the Golan Druze had examined ways of exporting their apples directly to Syria through the border as far back as a year ago, but the Syrians denied them their request. The Agriculture Ministry also refused to allow this.

Apples are the main agricultural product in the five Golan Druze villages, and the apple fields cover 2,000 dunams. Every season, the Golan Druze market approximately 7,000 tons of apples to all parts of Israel, mainly the Galilee.

Eytan Lis, the chairman of the Golan Heights Regional Council, reacted to the Druze request by saying that there is no doubt in his mind that there is a political undercurrent to this request besides of economic considerations, and he would not be surprised if the Golan Druze intend to transfer the money they will receive from the Egyptians to hostile elements, including the PLO and Syria.

Lis added that the quality of the apples grown by the Golan Druze is inferior to those grown in the moshavim in the Galilee, and that profitability from apple growing has likewise dropped over the past few years.

The Golan Druze have large cold storage facilities, where they store large quantities of apples to market even after the high season.

ASL Soldier Killed in Security Zone Terror Attack

TA040810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] An army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldier was killed and another wounded in a terrorist ambush in the security zone. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that this morning an ASL patrol uncovered a mine near the village of Bint Jubayl; while the soldiers were busy detonating the mine fire was opened on them from the ambush.

UNIFIL Soldiers Apprehend Terrorist Squad

TA040929 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by correspondent in the north Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] A patrol of Nepalese UNIFIL soldiers yesterday apprehended an armed terrorist squad making its way toward the security strip in southern Lebanon, evidently with the intent of perpetrating a terrorist attack.

The UN soldiers apprehended the squad, made up of four terrorists, just as it was about to penetrate into the security strip.

The Nepalese soldiers disarmed the terrorists and confiscated the large quantities of arms and explosives in their possession. The terrorists were later released to return northward to the area from which they came.

Curfew Imposed on Balatah Refugee Camp in Nabulus

TA041215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Curfew has been imposed on the Balatah refugee camp in Nabulus following fire exchanges between inhabitants last night. Our military correspondent reports that an unidentified person fired shots at the shop of one of the camp's notables. The shop's owner and his brothers chased after the assailant, overtook him and unarmed him, but he then managed to escape. After the curfew was imposed IDF soldiers began searching the area.

Papers on Husayn's Remarks on Separate Peace

TA031119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* and *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* react to Husayn's remarks that if Jordan does not receive financial aid from the Arab countries it will be forced to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

Regarding these remarks made by Husayn in an interview with the British magazine *JANE'S*, *MA'ARIV* wonders what has changed in the Arab world and why Husayn is suddenly able to sign a separate treaty with Israel. Is the Jordanian king now prepared to risk a confrontation with the Arab countries? According to *MA'ARIV* the answer is: This is a trick to obtain funds to purchase weapons.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that Husayn's remarks are mere babble and an attempt to play on the feebleness of the United States. How can Husayn enter a dialogue with us when not only the PLO but all the other Arab elements turn their backs on him? Husayn does not enjoy an independent status in the Middle East and has always been the servant of one master or another.

LIBYA

'Rumors' of Bid To Negotiate With U.S. Denied

LD032342 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] An official spokesman for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison gave a statement in which he denied the rumors of some media organs that the brother leader of the great 1 September Revolution had sent a message to King Hassan and a delegation to King Fahd in order to look for a means for negotiations with the United States.

The official spokesman added that the contacts with the fraternal countries were aimed at mobilizing the Arab resources against the U.S. aggression.

The official spokesman stressed that the Jamahiriyah will not negotiate with the United States unless the latter pledged to behave as a civilized country and abandoned its terrorist actions and respected the other countries and peoples.

The official spokesman described the behavior of the U.S. Administration as uncivilized, barbaric, and an aggression against the rights of others in an attempt to impose its opinions by force. This behavior is in complete contradiction with the international conventions and violates international laws.

Actions Planned Against Libya by U.S., Egypt

LD032214 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] At a time when world condemnation of the aggressive U.S. stance toward the people of the Jamahiriyah continues — whether on the level of the Security Council or on the level of organizations and popular bodies in various continents of the world — at a time when the steadfastness of the people of the Jamahiriyah in confronting the direct U.S. military aggression in the Gulf of Sidra enjoys the support of this world force, which backed their legitimate right to defend every inch of their national soil and every drop of the waters of their gulf — the Gulf of Sidra, which is considered an indivisible part of their territorial waters — at a time when the world is condemning the U.S. aggression against this part of the greater Arab homeland which is defending the dignity and freedom of the entire Arab homeland through a steadfast stance in confronting the conspiracies of the Stable David to liquidate the Palestinian Arab issue and that are also aimed at once more tying the Arab region to U.S. colonialism through the U.S.-Zionist empire,which the terrorist Reagan, Peres, Shultz, and Shamir are dreaming of establishing on the ruins of the great Arab nation — under these difficult circumstances which our Arab region is passing through, the threads of the imperialist U.S.-Zionist collusion are being uncovered.

U.S. media exposes the symbols of the Arab regimes' aggressive games — regimes chosen by the Reagan administration to carry out the secret operations prepared by the Pentagon against the Jamahiriyah because it is the fort of steadfastness against the U.S.-Zionist reactionary alliance that conspires against the Arab nation. A news report published by *THE WASHINGTON POST* over the past 2 days revealed that for 8 months talks took place between the United States and the Egyptian regime about possible ways to topple the historic leadership of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

The official spokesman for the White House supported these reports when he also stated that there is a joint plan between the Egyptian regime and the United States with regard to the issues of regional security and that the relations of the two countries in this field are close and useful to both sides. As for the U.S. magazine, *TIME*, it has published an admission by a senior responsible official of the CIA in which he said that the U.S. Administration has prepared a number of plans against the brother leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution and the achievements of the Libyan Arab people. Among these aggressive plans is a joint plan with the Egyptian regime and another with France that includes operations from the Mediterranean and Chad, in addition to other covert operations in which other governments from North Africa would take part.

Within the framework of this aggressive coordination, the Egyptian regime placed the Egyptian Armed Forces on alert all along the borders with the Jamahiriyah at the same time that the U.S. military presence was intensified in the Mediterranean opposite the Libyan Arab shores as the United States amassed one-third of its naval force in confronting the Jamahiriyah. Meanwhile, the prime minister of the enemy's government, Peres, went to Washington to congratulate Reagan and the General Staff of his administration in person for the aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The disclosures made by the U.S. information media about the involvement of both the Egyptian and French regimes in preparations for joint aggression with the leader of world terrorism, the United States, did not surprise the progressive Arab revolutionary forces which fully realize that the series of Stable David include other episodes which were not revealed at that time.

The Stable (?in addition to) benefiting the Zionist entity especially in regard to liquidation of the Palestinian issue, serves the long-term goals of U.S. imperialism from the Stable David bargain which were and still are based on dragging the Arab nation into the trap prepared by Washington. Several solutions were studied and put into operation including direct military aggression against the progressive Arab revolutionary forces who reject the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary scheme and program. Proof is that the entombed Al-Sadat after signing the Stable David deals with Washington announced that the U.S. Administration would do all it could to implement the deals. In one of his statements immediately after the signing of the Stable deal, the entombed Al-Sadat announced that Lebanon would be drowned in a sea of blood. The entombed Al-Sadat knew the reality of the U.S.-Zionist scheme and program to implement the shameful and humiliating agreements and bring the Arab homeland into the U.S. [words indistinct].

The reactionary U.S.-Zionist alliance translated what the entombed Al-Sadat predicted through the dirty, barbaric war that was launched by the Zionists, Americans and NATO during the summer of 1982 against the Lebanese Arab state, Palestinian revolution, and Syrian Arab forces, which were present in Lebanon in order to establish reconciliation among the various sects of the one Arab people of Lebanon.

When the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary alliance failed to bring Lebanon into the domain of the Stable by military force and as the 17 May agreement was torn up, No 2 Stable David agreement was made and the dirty alliance turned to plotting conspiracies and secret operations against the Jamahiriyah, the fort of steadfastness and confrontation. It was a desperate attempt by the Stable sides, and other forces preparing to join in, to hit the Jamahiriyah.

Therefore, U.S. media revelations about the involvement of the Egyptian regime and other regimes which prepare themselves to get into the Stable come within the framework of this scenario, which was prepared for the implementation of new episodes of the shame and humiliation agreements.

The repeated statements of the head of the Egyptian regime, which stress commitment to the capitulation agreements with the Zionists and the United States, also clearly indicate the involvement of the Egyptian regime in such aggressive preparations and the actual participation in all their stages.

Egyptian government media are now trying to wriggle out of the regime's involvement in such conspiracies against the Jamahiriyah; these media organs intentionally tried to cover up the truth that the uprising by the Egyptian Arab people last February is what stopped the regime from committing the crime of a joint aggression against the Jamahiriyah. U.S. Field Marshal 'Abu Ghazalah [as heard], who was negotiating with U.S. generals last February in the Egyptian capital, was surprised by the February popular uprising. Therefore, he decided to push the Armed Forces into battle against the Egyptian Arab people resulting in the death of 107 citizens, injury to more than 700 citizens, and detention of more than 3,000 others.

The steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people in the face of the U.S. aggression and the shooting down of three U.S. aircraft into the bottom of the Gulf of Sidra; the mutiny of the Egyptian Army soldiers and officers of the 5th Division stationed west of Cairo, which called on the Egyptian Armed Forces to rebel and support the Libyan Arab brothers in their war against the joint enemy; the steadfastness of our Palestinian masses in the face of the Zionist enemy — all these things will determine the comprehensive battle in favor of the Arab nation and will seal the fate of the Stable deals as that of the entombed al-Sadat, who signed it to the dustbin of history.

Italy's Spadollinni Cited on TWA Bombing

LD040856 Tripoli JANA in English 0832 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 24, Apr.4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Italian minister of defence, in the first comment on the incident involving the TWA airliner, declared that the possibility of a bomb being put at Rome airport on board the TWA plane had been taken into consideration in the investigation.

Giovani Spadollini added that he does not rule out a military reaction from the Reagan administration.

He told reporters: "You know my opinion in this matter, I do not believe in the use of military actions to combat terrorism". And he described the leader of the revolution's threats to Italy as "funny and do not scare us".

Congratulations Sent To Hungarian, Senegalese Leaders

LD031536 Tripoli JANA in English 1429 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 23, April 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has sent his congratulations on national day to both president of Senegal, Mr Abdou Diouf, and president of Hungary, Pal Losonczi, as well as the first secretary of Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP).

Egyptian Delegation Meets With Libyan Officials

LD031457 Tripoli JANA in English 1406 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 23, April 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Tripoli between Dr Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress and the delegation of the Egyptian Socialist Labour party headed by [word indistinct] Ibrahim Shukri. Also present were the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, the secretary of the People's Affairs Secretariat and the secretary of the permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress. The Egyptian delegation is currently on a visit to Al-Jamahiriyah.

The head of the Egyptian delegation delivered a speech paying tribute to the leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people stressing the importance of their visit and expressing the permanent cohesion between the citizens of the people of Al-Jamahiriyah and Egypt in confronting U.S. imperialist aggression on the people of Al-Jamahiriyah.

He adds that his party at the meeting held by its leadership had decided to come in person to Al-Jamahiriyah to show our solidarity with and support for it from its brotherly Egyptian people in encountering this aggression.

He points out that this visit will give his delegation an opportunity to hold dialogue over all the circumstances under which our Arab nations is living now from the ocean to the Gulf.

In the meantime, Dr 'Umar has expressed his appreciation of this visit which expresses the brotherly cohesion between the members of the Arab people in both Egypt and Al-Jamahiriyah.

He has made it clear that the Libyan Arab people respects its

brotherly Egyptian people and its struggle for the cause of the Arab nation, pointing out Egypt's historic role in the Arab liberation movement.

He also stresses the necessity of changing the status quo in Egypt which has been brought about by Stable David accords which have placed the Egyptian people in fetters and have prevented it from assuming its natural role among the Arab nation, reiterating the determination of the Libyan Arab people to change this situation through supporting the struggle of the Egyptian people in this direction.

Then, the secretary of the affairs of People's Congresses have elaborated on people's power in Al-Jamahiriyah and the social and economic achievements accomplished at the hands of the Great Al-Fatih revolution.

At the meeting, furthermore, viewpoints have been exchanged on the uprising of the Arab people to find an outlet for the plight the Arab nation is now suffering from and on the means that are conducive to confronting the Zionist-imperialist attack against it.

MOROCCO

Morocco's Hassan, EEC's Cheysson Hold Talks

LD031805 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon His Majesty King Hassan II received Mr Claud Cheysson, the EEC commissioner in charge of Mediterranean affairs and north-south relations, at his majesty's residence in the Moroccan town of [word indistinct].

The meeting was attended by Mr Azzedine Laraki, deputy prime minister and minister of national education; Mr Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Azzedine Guessous, minister delegate for relations with the EEC; Mr Abbes [word indistinct], secretary general of the government; and Mr Ahmed Rida Guedira, his majesty's adviser .

After the meeting, the EEC commissioner made a statement to the radio. In that statement he expressed his happiness with the audience with his majesty. He pointed out that he and the king discussed the future of Moroccan relations with the EEC countries, which is a promising future because of the special features of the Moroccan geography and economy as far as Europe is concerned.

Mr Cheysson talked about his talks with the Moroccan officials and said these talks are aimed at securing a comfortable position for Morocco toward Europe after Spain and Portugal have joined the EEC.

At the end, the EEC commissioner expressed his optimism for the future of Moroccan-EEC relations.

TUNISIA

Tunisian Foreign Minister Leaves for Paris

LD031549 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 Apr (KUNA) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi left for Paris today on a 3-day visit at the invitation of his French counterpart, Jean-Bernard Raimond.

An informed Tunisian source told KUNA that talks between Mr Beji Caid Essebsi and his counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond and the rest of French officials will center, in addition to bilateral relations, on the situation in the region of the Arab Maghreb and security in the Mediterranean region, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Middle East issue, and other hot topics in the world.

The source said this visit by the Tunisian foreign minister to the French capital has a special importance because there will be an exchange of views with the new French Government under the leadership of Jacques Chirac, vis-a-vis a number of issues that were not discussed with the previous French socialist Government.

SUDAN

Military Plane Crashes; Casualties Reported

JN031005 Khartoum SUNA in English 0929 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr. 3, SUNA — Seven troops were killed in a military Buffalo transport plane crashdown at Bor, upper Nile, yesterday morning.

Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad said, in statement to SUNA, that the Buffalo was on a routine mission from Juba to Bor with 14 military individuals, including five crewmen, on board.

Major General Muhammad said two officers and five men were killed, while other officers and the five crew members survived the incident.

He said, according to an initial report by the crew, technical problems arose shortly after takeoff from Juba airport. the pilot attempted to reach Bor but the plane crashed down from Bor airport.

The defense minister said an air force jet training plane Tuesday made a forced landing near Sannar while it was on a routine mission from Malakal to Khartoum. When the technical difficulty was fixed, the jet resumed to its air base in Khartoum, Muhammad said.

SPLA Account

EA031534 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] One Buffalo plane of Siwar al-Dhahab's army has been shot down by SPLA air defense force under the command of Capt

(Jok Benz Magot). According to our correspondent in Bor, the plane was brought down on 2 February [as heard] 1986 at 11:00 o'clock in the morning. It was shot in the swampy area opposite to (Malwal Chik). The missile hit the left wing of the plane, causing fire, and the plane went burning till it fell inside Bor town. There are no survivors. The plane was coming from Juba taking reinforcement to the besieged government soldiers in Bor. Our correspondent says that the airspace around Bor is well defended by the SPLA air missiles which have been installed around the town.

The spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM High Command has warned that any attempt by the government to reinforce Bor by air will be disastrous. He dismissed as misleading a statement by Siwar al-Dhahab's minister of defense, Mr Uthman Abdullah, that the plane crashed in Bor due to technical mistakes.

Security Organs Uncover Plan To Seize Power

EA031606 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Security authorities recently uncovered a new plan laid by some remnants of the defunct May regime [Numayri's government] to destabilize the country and seize power.

Police General Abbas Madani, the minister of interior, explained in a statement to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY that the security organs have uncovered contacts between the deposed president and some supporters of the defunct May Regime. In light of what the security organs have monitored, a certain Fuad Ahmad Makki and another man named as 'Abd al-Qadir have been arrested. During interrogation 'Abd al-Qadir said that he had carried a message from the deposed president in Egypt to Fuad Ahmad Makki. The message was discovered in the latter's house.

Meanwhile, a legal source has said that the central investigation authorities are now carrying out rigorous inquiries to uncover more information about the new plan. A number of accomplices involved in the plan, which had been carefully prepared for stage-by-stage implementation, have been arrested.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives YAR President's Message

JN041058 Khartoum SUNA in English 1034 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 4 (SUNA) — TMC [Transitional Military Council] Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab has received a verbal message from President of Arab Republic of Yemeni 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with promotion of bilateral relations.

The message was communicated by the Yemeni ambassador here when he called on Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab here yesterday.

The ambassador said the message also dealt with international and Arab issues of national concern.

DUP Leader Cites Saudi 'Full Support' For Sudan

JN031032 Khartoum SUNA in English 0937 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr. 3, (SUNA) — The leader of the Democratic Unionist Party "DUP" Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani has communciated to Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab the full support of Saudi Arabia to Sudan in the current and coming stages.

Al-Mirghani, who called yesterday on Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab told reporters afterwards that he had briefed Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab on his party's initiative regarding the transference of power on formation of a new government and a sovereignty council.

Al-Mirghani said that he had met in Saudi Arabia with the DUP followers and contacted the other in Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Qatar.

Al-Mirghani is hopeful that DUP will gain a majority in current elections as it did before May 1969 coup d'etat.

On the other hand, Al-Mirghani denied the rumours saying DUP has united with the Sudanese Communist Party "SCP". He described what happened in some constituencies as a mere coordination between candidates at the said constituencies.

SCP candidates have withdrawn for the DUP candidates in some constituencies to defeat National Islamic Front candidates.

Libyan Official Interviewed on Talks with Daf'allah

LD031806 Khartoum SUNA in English 1707 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 3 (SUNA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has renewed Sudan's absolute support to the Libyan Arab Jamahariyah in defending sovereignty over its territorial waters by all means.

Daf'allah's backing came during a meeting here with Secretary of the Arab Libyan [words indistinct] Bureau Gumaa al-Fazzani today.

After the meeting Al-Fazzani told SUNA that the meeting came in the framework of the continuous consultations between the two countries that were leveled at consolidating bilateral ties.

The prime minister has assured us of his keen desire towards putting into force bilateral agreements which had been signed by the two countries during the recent months for the faith of laying down a solid foundation for integrated relations that help maintaining the aspirations of the two peoples.

The two sides discussed the situation in the Arab world in general with special respect to the (?impact) of the American aggression on the Libyan sovereignty over the Bay of Sidra.

Premier Daf'allah have reaffirmed his full support to the legitimate Libyan right in the Bay of Sidra by any means it follows, Al-Fazzani said.

Al-Fazzani hailed the ongoing election in Sudan and this process reflects the civilized behavior of the Sudanese people.

Sudan tilting towards the democratic option will dash all speculations by the foreign powers which linked Sudan to the jargon of instability, Al-Fazzani said.

He also expressed the Libyan concern over the maintaining of peace and security in Sudan.

SPLA Commander Pledges Peaceful Solution to Problems

EA031613 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The deputy chief of staff of SPLA and deputy chairman of SPLM provisional executive committee, Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, in a statement to Radio SPLA this morning has said that SPLA-SPLM is committed to a peaceful solution to Sudan's problems. This he said, was demonstrated in the recent conference between the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation.

The deputy chief of staff however warned that if there are forces in Sudan who opt for a military solution to the country's problems, the SPLA-SPLM will not hesitate to combat them. He urged the members of the National Alliance for National Salvation to keep to the Koka declaration and not to dissolve themselves even after the undemocratic partial elections.

In conclusion Lt Col Carabino pointed out that any group or individual obstructing the peaceful efforts being made by the SPLA-SPLM and the national alliance for national salvation will be held solely responsible for the fight which SPLA is capable to fight it to the finish. [sentence as heard]

KENYA

Minister Issues Warning to 'Subversive Elements'

EA041053 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
4 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Charles Kulunou entitled: "Tipis Cautions all Subversive Elements"]

[Excerpts] Subversive elements bent on ridiculing the properly constituted government of Kenya will be dealt with mercilessly, irrespective of their status in society, a minister of state in the president's office, Mr Justus Ole Tipis, told parliament yesterday.

The minister told a hushed house that some subversive elements had already been netted and the exercise would continue vigorously to safeguard innocent citizens against those who want to discredit the government.

During a brief and heated exchange between the minister and the MP for Butere [W. Kenya], Mr Martin Shikuku, over the fate of the Butere Constituency Self-Help Development Fund after the minister had made a ministerial statement in parliament, Tipis cautioned Shikuku to stop empty talk "and co-operate with the government fully in providing the required information about the fund to the audit team".

On the question of protecting any persons involved in the embezzlement of public funds, Tipis said the government will not protect anyone, be it a public officer or not, who embezzled public funds.

UGANDA

Museveni, Kisekka Meet With FRG Parliamentarian

EA031145 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has reiterated that Uganda will pursue a policy of interdependence with sister countries but will not allow itself to be dependent on others, especially in regard to goods which can be produced in the country using local resources. The president was receiving the visiting vice chairman of the West German parliamentary committee on economic cooperation. Dr (Hans-Guenther Hoische) said his government is working on a nationalistic program under which legitimate business will be transacted with other countries [sentence as heard]. The president said the priority of his government is to rehabilitate and build an intergrated independent economy.

On industrial development, Mr Museveni said the government is aiming at imports (?that service) industry so as to eliminate the import of goods that can be locally made. The president again emphasized the government policy of nonalignment, under which interests. During the meeting, the president and Dr (Hoische) discussed matters pertaining to maintaining close relations between their two countries. They also reviewed developmental programs which West Germany could assist Uganda to implement. Earlier, Dr (Hoische) met the prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka.

The West German member of parliament, who has just completed a tour of the Luwero triangle, expressed dismay at the havoc committed by the Obote and Okello regimes in the area.

Dr Kisekka told the West German member of parliament that the government is determined to safeguard the peace which has been achieved through great sacrifice. He again called for international assistance to rehabilitate the Luwero triangle and other areas which were affected by the war. More than 260 million is required to rehabilitate the war-ravaged areas in the country. Dr Kisekka reiterated the governments commitment to implement its priority programs, which includes resettling the displaced people in the Luwero triangle and other war-torn areas, reconstruction of various infrastructures, introduction of a fiscal monetary policy and to restore the glory of institutions, such as the civil service and the judiciary. The meeting was attended by the West German charge d'affairs to Uganda, Dr (Michael Vicarage), and the permanent secretary in the Foreign minstry's office, Mr Bangirana.

Report of Minister Fleeing Raiders Denied

EA032007 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman of the minister without portfolio in the president's office has refuted a story which appeared in a Kampala newspaper under the headline "Dr Ssemogerere Flees for his Life." In a statement, the spokesman pointed out that, in the first place, Mr Ssemogerere, who is the minister of internal affairs, was not among the ministerial delegation which toured Apac, Lira, Soroti, Kumi, and Kapchorwa Districts. Secondly, there was no Karamojong raid in Soroti Town on 24th March, 1986 as alleged by the paper.

On that day, the ministers on tour were able to travel deep on the way to Moroto to address rallies in Amuria, (Katarerejong), Katakwi in Usuku County. Thirdly, the rally at the Soroti Boma ground, which was addressed by the minister without portfolio, Mr Tom Rubare, alone went without any single incident and took place on Monday, 24th March 1986 at 9:30 am, the time and date at which the editor of *FINANCIAL TIMES* reports the ministers being alive and safe in Kumi Town after fleeing Soroti. Besides, the minister slept in Soroti town on Sunday, 23rd March 1986. The statement stressed that the ministers concerned, of state for constitutional affairs: of transport, Mr Okurut, and the leader of the delegation, Mr Rubare, successfully completed their tour without a single hitch.

CAR

AFP Says Situation Tense at Bangui University

AB032018 Paris AFP in French 1521 GMT 3 Apr 86

[By AFP special correspondent Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Bangui, 3 Apr (AFP) — The situation remains tense at the University of Bangui where the majority of students on strike since 13 March did not resume classes after the Easter holidays. Moreover, the CAR authorities fear that the university students' strike action may spread over to the secondary institutions which were closed down several weeks ago following disturbances and which are scheduled to reopen on 7 April, after the Easter holidays.

Besides their departmental demands, the striking students further request the release of their colleagues detained since 14 March — when security forces stormed the campus of the little university in the CAR capital — and who have not been released since. "It is a question of leaders who immediately wanted to politicize an initially student unionist movement," according to Mr Jean-Paul Ngoupande, the minister of national education. In his view, legal action against these students under arrest "should take its normal course." Initially, the university authorities said, the student movement was aimed at having the decision to withdraw scholarships from students who fail their classes annulled. Another thorny problem faced by the students was the distribution of scholarship quotas meant to further orient them toward "productive disciplines" such as the sciences. According to the minister of education, however, at the very initial stages, "the movement was politicized by a core of agitators" who, according to him, were manipulated by Libya.

According to Mr Ngoupande, in fact, the security forces seized some tracts on 14 March referring to the students as the "spokesmen of the masses," and calling on them to stage the trial of General Andre Kolingba's regime and call for "the departure of French troops from CAR." According to several witnesses, the students took part last Thursday in the violent demonstrations which followed the deadly accident of the French Jaguar plane which crashed in a populated area of Bangui and during which some French nationals were attacked.

According to the students, however, "these leaflets only existed in the imagination of the policemen" and were aimed at "berating student representatives who were never accepted by the university authorities."

The election of the National Bureau of the ANECA (National Association of Central African Students) in 1985, it will be recalled, was quashed by the trust authorities which accused the group of wanting to politicize university life. According to the minister, the agitators are very few, "less than about 30." Nevertheless, reliable sources say that they are said to have the support of about a third of the 2,700 students of the university.

Mr Ngoupande is, however, of the opinion "that quite apart from the political problem, the reality of an educational crisis is present." He said "there is a need for an overhaul to ensure the proper functioning of this university, the orientation of students to useful scientific disciplines and a reorganization of the current extremely expensive scholarship scheme." A plan for reforms was drawn up in 1982. The minister, however, admitted that the plan has two weaknesses: it did not take into account the budgetary constraints and it was not preceeded by an overhaul of the running of the academic institutions (fight against corruption of teachers and supply of a minimum of educational equipment).

The authorities remain persuaded that the reform of the scholarships scheme is "more than ever necessary." So, according to a top official, "this current scheme cost over 1.5 billion CFA last year which is sizeable for the CAR budget."

The authorities remain extremely vigilant about developments in the situation at the university campus since the students might win the support their lycee counterparts from next week. According to some sources, students of the lycees which were closed down several weeks ago, are reported to have the intention of demonstrating their own dissatisfaction.

CHAD

Goukouni Interviewed on Faliure To Meet With Habre

LD031526 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Telephone interview with Goukouni Oueddi, president of Chad's Transitional National Union Government; by studio presenter Carmen Bader; Goukouni speaking on from Tripoli 3 April — recorded]

[Text] [Bader] For the first time since the failure a week ago of an attempt by the OAU to arrange a personal meeting between Hissein Habre and Goukuni Oueddei at Loubomo, a small town in the Congo, the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] president has broken his silence. We are beginning this program with an interview we were able to secure this morning by telephone with Goukouni Oueddei, who is currently in Tripoli, Libya. Of course, first of all we asked him why he had not gone to the meeting in Loubomo, when he had accepted the principle of a meeting with Hissein Habre at the outset?

[Goukouni] First of all, you know that the Brazzaville conference was to take place in the context of OAU recommendations that had been repeated many times, particularly those of the 21st summit-level conference, which provides for a meeting between the parties to the conflict. Now, by demanding to be received as the head of the Chadian state, Hissein Habre, in my opinion, has set a condition which essentially obscures the basis of the problem.

Then there is the statement made in Vienna by Abdou Diouf, which went along with this. In other words, current OAU chairman Abdou Diouf had agreed prior to the Brazzaville meeting by saying that Hissein Habre, the legitimate head of Chad, [as heard] must confront the opposition facing him. From that moment, he became partisan in the conflict; he cannot logically play the role of mediator.

[Bader] On the question of President Habre's legitimacy: this is a precondition you have been setting for a number of years. One might think that when you accepted to go to this latest Brazzaville meeting, you had dropped, if I may say so, this precondition. Well, apparently nothing has changed in this respect.

[Goukouni] Just recently when the Senegalese and Congolese foreign ministers came to Tripoli to meet me, I clearly told them that there are two governments, two armies that oppose each other in Chad. I said that to save the country, to manage to unite the Chadian people and defend territorial integrity, we are ready to talk with Hissein Habre — no matter where, no matter — without setting any precondition. I said that other parties too must not set any conditions.

[Bader] What is likely to happen now? Will the latest failure in Brazzaville and your blaming of president Diouf be likely to affect your relations with the OAU?

[Goukouni] Abdou Diouf's position is known in advance to the member countries of the OAU by the loud statements he made during his trip to Europe, which were heard by all the African heads of state. I do not think that African countries can adopt a position detrimental of our cause.

[Bader] Did Tripoli, did the Libyan authorities play a role in your not making the trip to Brazzaville?

[Goukouni] Not, really. At that time I was in Fada [northern Chad]. I sent the foreign minister, accompanied by two other officials, from Fada to go and tell President Denis-Sassou-Nguesso that if President Abdou diouf still sticks to his Vienna statement, I will not go there. This was clearly stated; the minister left and arrived in Brazzaville on the 25th [of March], precisely to meet President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and tell him in advance what my position was.

[Bader] Do you not think that your current demands might decrease the liklihood of a furher initiative by the OAU?"

[Goukouni] No, no, no! We once again repeat our confidence in the OAU as well as the country it has mandated, the Congo, and particularly its president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso. We have been completely available, if it is a matter of doing what was recommended, for bringing the conflicting parties together and putting all matters of protocol aside. There is also a new element to consider, however, that of France's direct intervention. Confronted with a French invasion, we are entitled to demand that the OAU withdraw its support.

[Bader] Nevertheless, there are Libyans in northern Chad.

[Goukouni] No. There are two or three (?Hissein Habre has been able t get his hands on) so he can say Libya is fighting. In all the clashes, do you have any proof that the Libyan Army was involved?

[Bader] I would like to ask you if it is true that the FAN [Northern Armed Forces (Chad)] recently destroyed the Chica base?

[Goukouni] We did, in fact, had a force of four groups based at Chica for a while. They had another mission and we sent them toward Kichi-Kichi. Chicha remained empty with only about 100 new recruits, and about 10 Libyan trainers. Then Hissein and the FAN took advantage of the situation and went into Chica and captured them. Despite the attack, half of the recruits withdrew with their equipment to Faya Largeau.

[Bader] A little over 2 months ago, you said that if there was no diplomatic solution in 1986 you would be forced to launch a ground offensive. Do you stand by this statement?

[Goukouni] Once more I repeat: I tell you quite clearly that I maintain my position, in other words 1986 will be a decisive year for us. Let us hope that it will be the year in which a lasting peace will begin. If not, there will be carnage with all its consequences.

[Bader] That was the first reaction from GUNT leader after the meeting that did not take place at Loubomo in Congo.

GABON

Cabinet Approves 'Exceptional' Social Measures

AB031205 Dakar PANA in French 0900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Libreville, 3 Apr (AGP-GAB-PANA) — The Gabonese head of state, Mr Omar Bongo, announced exceptional social measures on Monday, including the reduction and freezing of water and electricity rates beginning this month.

Following a cabinet meeting in Franceville on Monday presided over by President Omar Bongo, measures were also taken by the government towards the integration into the civil service of 700 young Gabonese in search of a first job, and instructions have been given to private companies in Gabon to carry out the "Gabonization of Personnel" as quickly as possible. The exceptional social measures announced by President Bongo are aimed at preserving the living standards of the Gabonese people, notwithstanding the difficult international situation.

ZAIRE

Legal Officials Called on 'To Unmask' Reactionaries

AB030714 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0830 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Apr [date as received] (AZAP) — Judicial assistants operating within the public prosecution offices and tribunals of the City of Kinshasa as well as lawyers and defense counsels were invited on Tuesday by the city governor to support the authorities in their struggle to unmask all reactionaries.

Citizen Tshimbombo Mukuna, the MPR regional chairman and governor of the City of Kinshasa, who was addressing the above-mentioned group at a meeting held at the People's Palace, revealed that capitalizing on the difficult economic situation which both the country and the world at large are suffering from, certain subversive agents are striving to sap the morale of the people through a mind-poisoning campaign.

The governor admitted that Kinshasa is currently experiencing an effervescence of centrifugal forces of diverse origins evidently organized by fishers in troubled waters. In the face of such a situation, Governor Tshimbombo further said, the attitude of cadres must be that of an all-round vigilance to (?expose) the breeding grounds of reaction. He went on to underscore that the religious sects and denominational groups that grow in profusion [words indisitnct] are often the hiding places of saboteurs.

The freedom of worship is guaranteed by the Constitution, but, the governor said, "we must remain on our guards to stifle any excesses from these religious organizations most of which have become real subversive dens. Citizen Panzu Nlemvo, the state secretary for justice honored this meeting with his presence.

BURKINA FASO

Tribunal Hands Down Judgment on CEAO Embezzlers

AB032237 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Verdict handed down by the Revolutionary People's Tribunal (TPR) on 3 April, 1986, in Ouagadougou, following the trial of former officials of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) accused of embezzlement of the Community's funds; reader of verdict unidentified — live]

[Excerpt] Moussa Ngom [Former CEAO general secretary]: concerning the charge of the embezzlement of the CEAO's 6,528,293,044 CFA francs in conjunction with Moussa Diakite and Mohamed Diawara, the absolute majority of the Tribunal found him guilty. Concerning the mitigating circumstances for the defendant, the Tribunal's answer was no. The Tribunal pointed out that the money embezzled amounts to 142.5 million CFA francs. Concerning forgery and use of forgery, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was not guilty. Concerning illicit enrichment, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was guilty and he is then sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment including 10 years with no possibility of remission. The Tribunal fines him 1 million [CFA francs] and orders him to reimburse the CEAO 142.5 million plus interest, plus the sum of 14.252 million for damages. The Tribunal orders the confiscation of his properties in the amount of the total sum of money he was sentenced to reimburse plus imprisonment for debts at the most.

Moussa Diakite [former head of the CEAO's Solidarity and Development Fund]: Concerning the embezzlement of the CEAO's 6,528,293,044 CFA francs in conjunction with Mohamed Diawara, the absolute majority of the Tribunal found him guilty and pointed out that the money embezzled amounts to 6,385,793,044 CFA francs. Concerning the mitigating circumstances for him, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was no. Concerning forgery and use of forgery, the answer of the absolute majority of the tribunal was guilty. Concerning the charge of illicit enrichment, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was guilty, and it rejected the mitigating circumstances for him. The Tribunal sentences him to 15 years imprisonment with no possibility of remission, fines him 1 million CFA francs, and orders him to reimburse, along with Mohamed Diawara, the sum of 6,385,793,044 CFA francs plus interest. He is ordered to reimburse the sum of 638,579,304 CFA francs for damages, along with Mohamed Diawara. The Tribunal orders the confiscation of his properties in the amount of the total sum of money he was sentenced to reimburse plus imprisonment for debt at the most. It absolves him by special deliberations from the local banishment sentence.

Mohamed Diawara [former Ivorian minister turned businessman]: concerning the charge of embezzlement of CEAO's 6,528,293,044 CFA francs, the absolute majority of the Tribunal found him guilty and pointed out that the money embezzled amounts to 6,385,793,044 CFA francs. Concerning the mitigating circumstances, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was no. Concerning forgery and use of forgery, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was guilty. Concerning the mitigating circumstances for him, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was no. Concerning illicit enrichment, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was guilty. Concerning the mitigating circumstances, the answer of the absolute majority of the Tribunal was no. The Tribunal sentences him to 15 years' imprisonment with no possibility of remission, fines him 1 million CFA francs, orders him to reimburse, along with Moussa Diakite, the sum of 6,385,793,044 CFA francs plus interest, and to pay the sum of 638,579,304 CFA francs for damages along with Diakite. It orders the confiscation of his properties in the amount of the total sum ofmoney he was sentenced to reimburse plus imprisonment for debts at the most, and absolves him by special deliberations from the additional local banishment sentence. This is also applicable to Moussa Ngom (?who) is also absolved by special deliberations from the additional local banishment sentence.

I hereby inform all those who were sentenced that they can appeal to the president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the National Council of the Revolution for pardon. The hearing is over.

GHANA

PNDC Makes Judiciary Appointments, Dismissals

AB031936 Accra Domestic Service in English 1811 GMT 3 April 86

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], in consultation with the chief justice, has undertaken a review of judicial appointments. The following new appointments have been made:

To the Court of Appeal: Justice I.N.K. Waku, Justice K.E. Amoah-Sekyi, Justice A.K. Ampiah;

To the High Court: Mr Moses Abeka, Miss Georgina Lutterodt;

To the Circuit Court: Miss Beatrice Brabu, Mr Robert Teye.

Mr Dramini Y. Churi has also been appointed deputy judicial secretary. The Judicial Council is hereby dissolved.

Furthermore, the PNDC has undertaken a review of the following appointments on grounds of corruption, incompetence, inefficiency, ill-health and alcoholism in the judiciary. Mr Justice Enoch Edusei and Mr Justice Wiredu have been removed from the bench as judges of the Court of Appeal. The two have been cited in several cases of corruption. Mr Justice Victor G.A. Kisseih, Mr Justice K.B. Hayfron, Mr Justice S.S. Okunor, Mrs Justice Owusu-Addo, all high court judges, and Mr Maximus Arthur Fynn, a Circuit Court judge have been retired on health grounds, while Mr Justice Jonathan A. Wutor, Mr Justice Gideon K. Quaye, Mr Justice A. Gogo, and Mr Justice Adadevor have been removed on grounds inefficiency and incompetence.

Mr Justice P.K. Twumasi, Mr Justice Ansah-Twum, both of the high court and Mr Justice Adjovi, a circuit court judge, have been removed for their involvement in various cases of corruption. Mr Justice Apatu-Plange, a high court judge, has been removed from

office for being cited in numerous fraud cases which came before the committee of inquiry, malpractices in insurance claims and related matters and for which adverse findings were made against Mr Dan Nii-Oku, an Accra-based barrister, currently facing trial at the public tribunal for the same offenses.

Meanwhile, Mr J.D. Amartey, district magistrate, has been dismissed for dishonorable conduct while Mr Justice Kaleo-bio, high court judge, Mr Sapenu, circuit court judge, and Mr Nuhu, district magistrate, have been removed from office for persistent drunkenness.

Sub-section 2, 3 and 4 of Section 22 of the Provisional National Defense Council Establishment Proclamation, Supplementary and Consequential Provisions Law 1982, PNDC Law 42 have been repealed.

GUINEA

President Conte Addresses Nation on Anniversary

AB022308 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Guinean President Lansana Conte's address to the nation on the second anniversary of the Second Republic in Conakry on 2 April — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Guineans, 2 years have passed since you helped usher in the Second Republic which gives our people hopes of liberty, justice, and economic and social progress. Our task in the fulfillment of our objective was particularly difficult. This difficulty is quite understandable because it is linked to the damages caused by 26 years of totalitarian ideology, centralized bureaucracy, corruption, and the stifling of individual initiatives and cannot be instantly wiped out. In spite of these effects which still persist and which are resulting in subtle obstructions and nationalist overbidding, we did not hesitate to embark resolutely on the path of recovery.

In this light, the second year of the Second Republic was particularly important on the political, economic, and social levels. Politically, we have destroyed the hopes of those who look with nostalgia to the former regime. Economically, we have embarked on an important reform program in order to revive our economic machinery. Socially, we have laid the foundation for the participation of all citizens in the economic, social, and political life of the country by creating district and local councils.

On the occasion of this second anniversary, I would first like to refer to the achievements of your government in the monetary, financial, and economic spheres, and the program of future work on the orientation of our external policy. Since 4 and 6 January 1986, we have undertaken an extensive monetary reform. The syli has been replaced by the Guinean franc. The Guinean people have noticed that our commitments have been honored. The value of our money since the considerable devaluation on 4 January 1986 has been stabilized and the black market has lost its importance. The management of our foreign exchange has improved considerably and, thanks to external assistance, the Central Bank now has enough foreign exchange to enable us to reduce our debt arrears and to replenish our external reserves. Thus, the Central Bank is capable of meeting the foreign exchange needs of our national importers.

The public finances are now being rigorously improved as far as the budget is concerned. As far as revenues are concerned, a new customs tariff which is considerably reduced in comparison with the former one has been promulgated and the abolition of complacent exonerations of duty will enable us to increase our revenues. Concerning state expenses, they have been substantially reduced and will be further reduced in the future.

We are also engaged in institutional reforms. The aim of the reforms is to overhaul the civil service. We are determined to set up an efficient and honest administration in the service of our economic recovery program. It is only then that we can expect increased salaries to pay hard-working and competent workers. In addition, the government will strive to encourage the orientation of civil servants to the private sector. To this end, specific financial aid will be granted. This measure should inspire government employees who present viable projects to complete the amount of their subsidies with loans in order to create new activities and thus stimulate production. On the other hand, state employees who choose to remain in public service will have to undergo selection tests no matter what their present rank is. Only the best will be retained in public service. The success of our recovery program depends on the success of this reform.

In the forthcoming days, elections will be held in the districts of Conakry. However, we should ensure that some petty potentates trafficking in commodity ration cards do not arise again under the cover of the elections. It is our duty to prevent such abuses.

The socioeconomic sector will also continue to receive the attention of the government and of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] during 1986. Special efforts will be made to solve the problems of health, education, transportation, telecommunications, agriculture, mining, energy, [word indistinct], and territorial development. But the implementation of our program of reform will pose numerous problems for our people. [passage indistinct] This program (?would not have been necessary) if there existed other solutions to our situation. I reaffirm that there is no solution other than hard work. This implies the end of all underhanded dealings and embezzlement; it also implies honest and profitable work.

Fellow Guineans, as you can see the reform will give rise to criticisms. I appeal to you to accept the immediate disadvantages in your children's interest and future. We also intend to ensure this future through the strengthening of our foreign relations and the social organization of the population of the country, especially the youth, women, and trade unions. The CMRN is already envisaging the holding of a national youth conference very soon to examine problems in this area in order to make the youth participate effectively in the national recovery program. This program will also be backed on the international scene by a development-oriented diplomacy aimed at strengthening ties with all brother African countries, the friendly countries, and the other countries of the world.

Guinea, which is faithfully attached to the ideals of the OAU and the UN, will pursue its policy of assistance to national liberation movements. I would like to assure you that I will jealously guard our cultural identity and the dignity of our state in our relations with other countries. The Guinean Government will not make any exceptions with regard to cooperation provided the objectives and priorities of the CMRN are respected.

Fellow Guineans, I have no doubt whatsoever about the success of our program of reform, but I have to underline the fact that it is only through national unity that we can achieve success. The government of the Second Republic has one major policy, that of safeguarding the uppermost interests of the nation. That is why I call on all cadres to have only one constant preoccupation, that is to serve the nation. Long live the Republic!

IVORY COAST

CAR Students Peacefully Occupy Own Embassy

AB041344 Paris AFP in French 1323 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Abidjan, 4 Apr (AFP) — A score of CAR students in Ivory Coast have staged a peaceful occupation of their embassy located in the center of Abidjan.

The demonstrators demand the release of the student leaders detained in Bangui since 14 March and the departure of the French troops from the CAR after the tragic accident on 27 March involving a Jaguar fighter-bomber which crashed killing 31 persons in a populous residential area in Bangui.

LIBERIA

Opposition Coalition Calls for Sirleaf Release

AB041035 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The United People's Party [UPP] of Gabriel Bacchus Matthew has announced its intention to join the grand coalition of opposition parties. According to the BBC monitored in Monrovia this evening, in its first move, the 4-party coalition called for the immediate release from detention of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and other political prisoners languishing in jail throughout the country. At a meeting called yesterday to announce the acceptance of the UPP in the coalition, the members of the four parties accused the government of violating the Constitution, and the abuse of human rights.

MALI

Moroccan Delegation Arrives for Visit

AB031712 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Within the framework of strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the Kingdom of Morocco and Mali, a Moroccan Government delegation led by Mohamed Majoubi and including Driss Ketani, ambassador at the Central Department and head of the section in charge of Africa at the General Directorate of International Cooperation, respectively, arrived in Bamako late this morning. The delegation was welcomed at the Bamako Senou Airport by Ambassador Mamadou Traore, economic adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

The Moroccan delegation has paid a courtesy call on Modibo Keita, the minister of employment and civil service, acting for the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. During its visit, the Moroccan delegation will hold discussions with various Malian officials and two working sessions: one with Malian businessmen at the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow at 1630, and another with the officials of the various departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Saturday 5 April, 1986, at 1630. During their various discussions, Moroccan and Malian officials will try to find out ways and means likely to help develop the relations of cooperation existing between our two countries.

NIGERIA

Proposed U.S.-Saudi Oil Talks Criticized

AB040755 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* receives with mixed feeling an invitation by the United States to hold the talks with Saudi Arabia with a view to bringing about higher prices for oil. The paper says if the United States wants to be taken seriously on the issue, then Saudi Arabia is probably not the right country to talk with. Instead, the *TIMES* hold that Britain and Norway, the two countries it claims have been trying to weaken OPEC, should be called to order.

Minister Says Buhari, Idiagbon Not To Be Tried

AB040750 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of defense and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Major General Domkat Bali, has dismissed speculations that the former head of state, Retired Major General Muhammadu Buhari, and Retired Major General Tunde Idiagbon, will be brought to trial. Maj Gen Bali said in an interview in Jos yesterday that there had been no concrete evidence as to corrupt practices established against the two men that could warrant the government to put them on trial. He said that the former head of state and his assistant were detained for security reasons, adding that they will be released sooner or later.

On why Nigeria remained neutral in the crisis between the United States and Libya, the defense minister explained that the country is silent on the issue because the OAU, to which Nigeria belongs, had officially criticized the action of the United States.

ANGOLA

Luanda Cites Zairian Denial of Stinger Involvement

MB031308 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Yesterday, Zaire denied that its territory is being used for the transportation of ground-to-air missiles of the Stinger type which Washington is sending to the UNITA counterrevolutionary gang.

AZAP said that this news is biased and that it only seeks to damage Zaire's image in Africa and affect relations between Angola and Zaire, which it describes as excellent. AZAP (?was commenting) on the news published by U.S. newspaper *THE WASHINGTON POST* and South African newspaper *DIE BEELD* which stated that the White House had opted to use Zaire to relay the missiles to UNITA, in order to avoid South African involvement.

According to AZAP, relations between Angola and Zaire are good because whenever there is tension the two countries meet to discuss [words indistinct]. AZAP also referred to the visit by Pascoal Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau to Zaire. He was sent to Kinshasa by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos when the UNITA bandits crossed the Zairian border and took the Andrada hostages with them.

AZAP revealed that the Angolan envoy received an explanation from President Mobutu on the incident and that the Zairian head of state oredered an inquiry into the circumstances of the bandits entering Zaire.

LESOTHO

Lekhanya's RSA Visit Called Step in Right Direction

MB031403 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "Focus on Major General Lekhanya's Visit to Cape Town"]

[Text] On Wednesday, 26 March, an epoch-making meeting took place in Cape Town between the chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Major General J.M. Lekhanya, and the president of South Africa, Mr P.W. Botha. The special importance of the meeting lay not only in the fact that it was the first between the two leaders of the neighboring states, but it also gave them the opportunity to discuss, for the first time since the overthrow of the past regime in Lesotho, important matters of mutual interest and concern to the two governments, including what should be done to restore the once cordial and fruitful relations between their countries.

Mindful of what led to the deterioration of those once happy relations, they emphasized their adherence to the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and reaffirmed that they would not allow their terrorities to be used for the planning and execution of acts of terrorism against each other.

There is no doubt at all in our minds that strict adherence to these principles can bring nothing but good to the relations between these neighboring states. In this connection, it is important to mention that their leaders have also reaffirmed the necessity for cooperation in the interest of the peoples of both countries, and agreed that lasting peace and stability are of primary importance for the economic development not only of their two countries, but also of the southern African region as a whole, and that to this end their governments will examine practical forms of cooperation in such fields as economic development, food production, trade, transport, health, tourism, and training.

The main feature of the discussion was the Lesotho Highland Water Project which the two governments believe will be to the benefit of the two countries and will contribute to their economic progress.

It is quite clear that in setting about his new task, Maj Gen Lekhanya has taken two giant steps in the right direction. At home he has with His Majesty the King, defined clear goals of lasting peace, national unity, genuine reconciliation, and economic development for the nation. Aware that lasting peace and progress are not possible at home without harmonious relations with our neighbors, Maj Gen Lekhanya has now wisely sought to develop normal, peaceful, and good neighborly relations with all Lesotho's neighbors, starting with our nearest neighbor, the Republic of South Africa, with whom we shall always live side by side whether we like it or not, for we may choose our friends but not our neighbors.

It is also obvious that a strong wind of friendship is beginning to blow these two countries closer to each other for the major general's hand was not only eagerly clasped by the South African state president, but it was also sealed with warm assurances of closer and more fruitful cooperation between the two states.

Maj Gen Lekhanya's Cape Town visit may not earn him political praise or prize, but no reasonable person will dispute the fact that he is a practical politician, that the visit was both necessary and well-timed, and that it augurs well for the future relations of the two neighboring states.

MOZAMBIQUE

Joint Communique With USSR Condemns South Africa

MB031302 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Mozambique and the USSR have strongly condemned the Government of South Africa and they found this country to be the main obstacle to Mozambique's social and economic develoment. In a joint communique issued at the end of President Samora Machel's visit to the USSR, the two countries demanded the complete cessation of South African aggression against the frontline states and other neighboring states so that there may be peace and stability in Southern Africa.

The two countries also demanded the immediate decolonization of Namibia under UN Security Council Resolution 435 as well as the abolition of apartheid in South Africa.

The communique also stated that President Samora Machel's visit to the USSR reaffirms the irreversibility of the process of strengthening existing cooperation relations in a number of fields and the strengthening of Mozambique's defensive capability in particular.

The document also stated that during the talks with President Samora Machel, CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev said that Mozambique can — as it has done in the past — rely on Soviet support in various fields of development.

The communique states that during the talks between the two delegations, concrete measures for the improvement and development of bilateral cooperation were discussed.

President Samora Machel also invited the Soviet leader to visit Mozambique. this invitation was accepted and the date will be arranged by the diplomatic body.

It should be recalled that President Samora Machel has already returned to Mozambique, after interrupting his visit to the USSR due to the aircraft crash in Pemba last Sunday.

Moscow PRAVDA Version

For the Moscow *PRAVDA* version of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit to the USSR by Samora Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 4 April Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*.

SOUTH AFRICA

Winnie Mandela's Ban Remains in Effect

MB031509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, Apr 3, SAPA — The restriction order on Mrs Winnie Mandela has not been lifted, a spokesman for the Department of Law and Order said today.

This confirms a statement made by a spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria this morning on behalf of Brig Johan van der Merwe, head of the Security Police.

According to the Public Relations Directorate Spokesman: "The banning order has not been lifted. It is only under review by the minister.

Yesterday Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob announced in Johannesburg that a member of the state attorney's office had said over the telephone that Mrs Mandela had been "unbanned."

Mr Ayob also told the press that he had been informed that the state would not contest the current appeal by Mrs Mandela against her banning order. He said this "will have the effect of unbanning Mrs Mandela."

The spokesman for the Department of Law and Order denied that the state attorney had made a statement saying Mrs Mandela had been "unbanned."

The state attorney dealing with Mrs Mandela's case, Mr P. Kleynhans, this morning said that to the best of his knowledge the banning order was still in force.

"If the minister has not specifically decided to lift the order then I must assume the order is still in force and the appeal is still pending," he said.

Mr Kleynhans said he had talks yesterday with Mr Ayob in which the possibility of the state not opposing Mrs Mandela's appeal had been discussed. He denied, however, that a decision not to oppose the appeal had finally been made.

"According to my instructions at this point in time we are still opposing the appeal. If the minister (of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange) wants to review this it is his privilege and he may," said Mr Kleyhans.

Asked to comment, a spokesman for Ismail Ayob and associates reported Mr Ayob as saying: "if the state attorney is denying that the banning order has been lifted then I have nothing to add.

Mandela in 'Self-Exile'

MB041144 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1142 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 4, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela has left her Orlando West home in Soweto and is in "self-exile" until the status of her banning order is resolved.

However, Mrs Mandela could soon return to her home after the minister of law and order's office last night said it would not contest her appeal to have her ban lifted.

Confusion over Mrs Mandela's status reigned on Wednesday when her lawyer, Mr Ishmael Ayob, said restrictions had been lifted but she was still listed.

He said: "The implication of the whole matter is that the government is abandoning its attempts to uphold Mrs Mandela's banning order."

A spokesman then said Mr Louis le Grange was reviewing banning and detention orders.

Le Grange Unlikely To Fight Appeal

MB031746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, is not likely to oppose an appeal by Mrs Winnie Mandela against her banning order when the case is heard in the appeal court.

This emerged today after "considerable" confusion over whether or not she had been unbanned.

The state attorney dealing with Mrs Mandela's case, Mr P. Kleynhans, said this morning he had had talks yesterday with Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, in which the possibility of the state not opposing Mrs Mandela's appeal had been discussed. He denied, however, that a decision not to oppose the appeal had finally been made.

Mr Ayob told the press yesterday he had been informed the state would not contest Mrs Mandela's appeal and that this "will have the effect of unbanning Mrs Mandela."

In a statement handed in to the Supreme Court in Port Elizabeth on March 22, when the banning order on community leader Mr Mkhuseli Jack was declared invalid, Mr Le Grange said he had taken note of the appeal against the banning order and would not oppose it.

He said then restriction orders would be reviewed in the light of the Appeal Court decision on six banned Pietermaritzburg United Democratic Front members.

He said the decision "laid down new guidelines for all standing orders, in the light of which I will reconsider them... I will not oppose the (Mr Jack's) application, but in the light of these will consider new orders if necessary."

Today, a spokesman for the Department of Law and Order said Mrs Mandela's restriction had not been lifted and that "Mr le Grange, together with his advisers, were reviewing the case."

In Johannesburg, a spokesman for Mr Ayob quoted him as saying today: "If the state attorney is denying that the banning order has been lifted then I have nothing to add."

Further on Bishop Tutu Call For Punitive Sanctions

Terms U.S., UK Hypocritical

MB031255 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bishop Desmond Tutu has reacted to the rejection by Britain and the United States of his call for punitive sanctions against South Africa. Bishop Tutu yesterday said he could see no other way of bringing about change.

Spokesmen for both the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office have rejected Bishop Tutu's call, saying sanctions will only increase violence. But the bishop says he is not surprised by the American and British reaction. He says, in his words, it is the same hypocritical stance they have always adopted.

Gives BBC Interview

MB031143 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond Tutu, has made his first outright appeal to the international community to impose punitive sanctions against South Africa.

The South African Government has already strongly criticised this statement and it is possible that the bishop could face prosecution under various sections of the Internal Security Act.

On the line to Johannesburg, Bill Turnbull asked Bishop Tutu whether he was now heading for direct confrontation with the government.

[Begin recording] [Tutu] I'm not baiting them. I'm only trying to say that our situation is desperately serious, that we are dealing with matters of life and death. Twelve hundred people have died, more than 1,200 people have died, and many more are likely to die unless something very, very urgent is done very quickly.

[Turnbull] To your knowledge, have you broken any regulations with this latest call for sanctions?
[Tutu] I know that when I got into trouble over my statement regarding coal in Denmark a few years ago, I was summoned before two cabinet ministers and the then minister of justice, so-called, told me that what I had done was tantamount to economic sabotage.

[Turnbull] Do you expect, though, the authorities to take some form of action against you now on a practical level?
[Tutu] That is something that we can not rule out. But I am not looking over my shoulder to discover whether I've got their approbation or not. I'm taking action after reflection and prayer, which I hope will help save our country from utter destruction.

[Turnbull] Realistically, though, what do you expect the authorities to do now?
[Tutu] They've got several possibilities. They could ensure that they did remove the troops from the townships — have not done so, really — that they would release political prisoners and detainees and allow exiles to come back home and begin seriously discussing a new constitution.

[Turnbull] On the other hand, they could simply detain you.
[Tutu] Of course. That is not inconceivable, but that will not make the problems disappear. If they get rid of me, so what?

[Turnbull] If they get rid of you, they get rid of one of the leading voices in the anti-apartheid movement within South Africa.
[Tutu] Yes. One then hopes, I mean, that they would realise the ghastly mistake they have made in terms of the reaction of the

world to that, I hope, and they would see that it was a very bad mistake in terms of what would likely happen at home here.

[Turnbull] Would you not agree that that was part of your thinking before you made this call for sanctions, that you are calling the government's bluff...
[Tutu — interrupting] I'm not quite so Machiavellian. I have not as it were, been calculating. I'm not actually a political animal. I'm not too smart enough for that.

PFP Fears Shift of Focus
MB040438 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2042 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — It would be a tragedy if government were to focus on the debate over the issue of sanctions, rather then on the reasons for more black South Africans calling for them, the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said in a statement in Cape Town today.

"The attitude of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] on the sanctions issue is clear," Mr Eglin said. "We don't support them because we do not believe they will get rid of apartheid.

"However, I call on the state president to try to understand why more and more blacks are angry to the point of calling for punitive actions against this country," he said.

"I call on Mr Botha to try to understand why more and more black South Africans are enraged at the continuation of apartheid after all these years, and to try to understand why more and more black South Africans who would prefer peace to violence are frustrated beyond measure, because they cannot vote or partake in the government of their country."

Mr Eglin said these issues, which were "tearing our nation apart," could be put right.

"They can and must be put right, here inside South Africa. Given the circumstances that have developed, this can only be done by a mighty act of reconciliation coming from the state president himself.

"This will start when Mr Botha has the courage to announce the end of apartheid and the start of talks with the leaders of our people for a non-racial and democratic South Africa," Mr Eglin said.

Rejected by Labor Party
MB031345 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The labor Party spokesman on finance, Mr Charles Redcliffe, says the call for sanctions against South Africa by Bishop Tutu will not have the effect the bishop hopes it will. Mr Redcliffe said in a statement that the Labor Party shared Bishop Tutu's ideals of peace, justice, and freedom for all, but rejected his call for punitive sanctions as short sighted and likely to be counter-productive. Such responses to the South African dilemma were an insult to the intelligence of black South Africans who, Mr Redcliffe said, were able to distinguish between strategies which were self-destructive and those which would bring about effective structural changes.

Rejected by Transkei Minister
MB031438 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 3 Apr 8

[Text] The Transkeian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Lujabe, has rejected the call by Johannesburg's Bishop Desmond Tutu for international economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Lujabe said in Umtata that sanctions would affect all countries in Southern Africa which are economically dependent on South Africa. He said sanctions would cause an increase in unemployment in southern Africa, and he added that Transkei would be digging its own grave if it broke economic ties with South Africa.

Anglican Church May Seek International Sanctions
MB031530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1459 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — The Anglican Church in southern Africa — more than two million strong — may call for international sanctions against the government, the head of the church, archbishop Philip Russell, said today.

The Church's Division of Justice and Reconciliation is considering a resolution on sanctions passed last year by the South African Council of Churches [SACC].

Church support for sanctions could have wide repercussions in its ranks, particularly if the controversial bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Desmond Tutu — who has urged international sanctions — is elected archbishop of Cape Town and head of the church later this month.

Archbishop Russell, who is retiring, said today the SACC resolution would be discussed in November by a standing committee which makes recommendations to the provincial synod, the highest policy-making body within the church.

Commenting on the implications for the church of Bishop Tutu's call on the international community for immediate sanctions, the archbishop said it was nothing new that some people in the church disagreed with "pronouncements the church makes on certain social issues."

He said: "But this is not limited to this country. It happens throughout the world and surfaces wherever faith is a vehicle of concern and compassion.

"And it will continue. It makes little difference if the head of the church is the most liberal or the most conservative.

"We will continue to wrestle with the problem of the church and the world in which it exists."

Bishop Tutu would be a strong contender as the next archbishop of Cape Town if he makes himself available for election.

The elective assembly meets in Cape Town on April 14 to elect an archbishop following the retirement of Archbishop Russell.

Bishop Tutu has said he would not be available for election as he is committed to the diocese where he was enthroned as bishop only last year.

But an informed source in the church said it was likely Bishop Tutu's name had been put to the advisory committee. If he changed his mind it was still possible for Bishop Tutu to be elected.

The dean of Cape Town, the Right Rev Edward King, said Bishop Tutu's sanctions call would have some implications for the election.

"It will make people more clear on what his views are, although his views are old news. In the church there will be some that support him and others who are critical."

He did not think the call would worsen any conflict in the church and said he hadn't noticed many people leaving the church.

"The church is aware of its need to be heard and to be involved in what most people call politics. It isn't going to back out of this."

Natal KwaZulu Indaba Opens in Durban

MB031318 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0802 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 3, SAPA — Natal's stands in the past failed because they had not been based on fundamental freedoms and had not come out of consultation and mutual trust between all peoples and races of Natal.

This statement, quoted today by Natal's senior MEC, [Member of Executive Council] Mr Frank Martin, at the opening of the Natal/KwaZulu indaba was made 25 years ago by prominent Natal citizen, Dr Edgar Brookes, at the opening of another Natal Convention. Mr Martins, speech at today's opening was largely a repeat of Dr Brookes 1961 speech.

Dr Brookes had said that at times the future seemed disastrous but "in large measure it is what we make of it and need not be sombre or tragic if we learn to cast away fear.

"Fear is our supreme enemy. Fear is evil. Fear is silly. Fear can destroy but only love and faith and confidence can create.

"We need a fighting spirit but we must fight the real enemy. "The real enemy is not the white man or the black man, the Afrikaner, The African, the Indian or the coloured man or the rest of the republic or the United Nations.

"The real enemy is greed and complacency and laziness, malnutrition and disease, ignorance and wrong indoctrination, tyranny and injustice.

"This composite enemy is the enemy of everyone of us.

"We are called to fight these enemies of our country and to make the name of South Africa, throughout the world.

"We can do it beginning in Natal, as it so happens, but assuredly not ending there.

Dr Brookes had said the delegates at the convention should not be separated from each other.

"We will not be wheedled or dragooned into hating and fearing one another any more. "As we say this the great terrible weight of bitterness and dispair lifts from us and we can work in the only atmosphere in which true work is possible — an atmosphere of hopes."

Many people had been scared to attend that convention, Dr Brookes had said, but he had been more impressed by the genuine representative character than by the gaps.

Referring to the so-called Natal stand, Dr Brookes had said that there was at least one Natal stand that should be taken. This was a decision to work together for the good of the province and the whole of South Africa, "a decision not to be separated from one another, a decision that we and our children after us shall share the future as friends and fellow-citizens."

Today, Mr Martin said the essential difference between the 1961 convention and the Indaba was the support given by the two regional administrations for the area.

He hoped that the indaba would not prove to be no more than an exercise in negotiation.

Buthelezi on Shared Destinies

MB031155 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0943 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Durban, April 3, SAPA — The 31 organisations participating in the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba would be subjected to intimidation including violence to prevent success, KwaZulus chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, warned at the indaba's opening session in Durban today.

However, he said the indaba would possibly take a significant step towards normalising first and second tier government in the region.

The chairman of the indaba, Professor Desmond Clarence, said the target, a single legislative assembly for Natal and KwaZulu, would permanently diffuse the ongoing unrest and high tension

between groups in South Africa.

Professor Clarence said the 31 participating organisations were there "to work in a spirit of compromise, goodwill and with far-sightedness for the future."

The opening at the Durban City Hall tood place under top security against the background of increasing opposition from both the extreme right and left to the indaba.

Chief Buthelezi said the indaba was not a national voice which was representative of all the people of the country "but the time is ripening for that voice to emerge.

"None of us believe that apartheid can last. "Everyone of us knows that change is in the very air we breathe. This indaba is poignantly timely."

At the same time he was aware the indaba would not come up with a panacea for all ills but it was capable of harnessing goodwill that would be valuable in the future.

He expressed the hope that the social and economic realities that had thrust together black, Indian, coloured and white in the region would lead them to "recognise that they share but one destiny and they need to talk about that destiny now."

The going would be tough and there were people praying the indaba would fail but he warned that if it failed "you will in fact have failed the people of South Africa as a whole."

He pointed out there was a strong lobby that said the time for reconciliation and negotiation was past.

"They believe that the only thing that is left to do is to maim, burn and kill in order to bring about change in this country.

"We say such a moment has not come as yet."

U.S. Application To Store Toxic Wastes Rejected

MB031251 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The South African Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism has refused an application by American interests to dump or store toxic waste in South Africa. Director General of Trade and Industry S. Du Plessis has confirmed that his department recently received an application for the importation from the United States of unspecified waste products. He says the request was passed on to the Department of Environment Affairs, which recommended it be turned down.

Black Sash Condems Detention of Zolani Youths

MB040435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2144 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town [dateline as received] — The Black Sash's Childrens Action Group (CAG) has reacted with anger to the large-scale detention by security forces of "between 250 and 300 children and youths" at Zolani township, near Ashton last night.

A spokesman for the CAG, Mrs Phillipa Taylor, said today her organisation expressed its deep concern at the detentions.

She asked if the public were to accept that children under the age of criminal responsibility "are removed at bed-time from the care of their parents as part of just a routine investigation?"

"This, and the continued detentions of 70 of the children and youths, is hardly in keeping with assurances given by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, that no children under the age of 16 are being detained in the western Cape.

"This kind of state repression makes a mockery of so-called reform and can only serve to introduce our young people to South Africa's apparatus of repression," she said.

Earlier today, a police liaison officer for the Boland, Maj Frank Alton, said 47 of the 81 arrested were juveniles and added that "nobody under 12 was arrested."

ANC Condemns Sentence for Amanzimtoti Bomber

MB031450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 3, SAPA — The African National Congress today strongly condemned the death sentence imposed on 19-year-old Andrew Zondo who was accused of involvement in the Amanzimtoti Shopping Centre bomb blast which killed seven people last December, according to Zimbabwe's official news agency, ZIANA.

Zondo, who was picked up by police a few days after the blast near Durban, was sentenced to death yesterday.

The ANC said in a statement from Lusaka today that the sentence indicated "the South African judiciary is an important arm of the apartheid system." The statement added that "death squads and vigilantes" who killed people in the townships are the "criminals who need to be brought to justice."

Mitchells Plain UDF Activists Held for Questioning

MB040445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 3, SAPA — Two Mitchells Plain United Democratic Front [UDF] activists are being held for questioning by the security police following early morning police swoops. A third man, an organiser for Rocklands youth, Mr Logan Wart, was held by police and released later today.

This morning six more students were held for quetioning at the Mitchells Plain police station after they were allegedly found distributing pamphlets advertising a mass meeting. The students were held for an hour and then released.

The UDF has strongly condemned the "detentions" of Mr Badroen Bakardien, and Mr Claude Mullents as "an attempt to

sabotage the release Mandela rally planned for Sunday."

Mr Bakardien, vice chairman of the Rocklands Ratepayers Association was allegedly detained yesterday afternoon.

Mr Mullents, an executive member of the Student Action Committee and Mr Wart, an organiser for the Rocklands youth were taken in early today.

In a statement the Students Action Committee said "students of Mitchells Plain strongly condemn the action of the detention of our fellow student Claude Mullents.

"We demand his immediate release and pledge to discuss further action if he is not released immediately," a spokesman said.

A spokesman for the UDF in the western Cape, Mrs Veronica Simmers, said today: "We are concerned that these detentions will unleash a fresh wave of conflict in Mitchells Plain."

The Mitchells Plain Area Committee, in a statement, demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the three.

A press liaison officer for the western Cape police said he could not confirm the detentions.

Further on Vosloorus Unrest, School Boycott
MB041008 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, April 2, SAPA — Students continued to boycott classes today in the strike-torn township of Vosloorus on the East Rand today.

A spokeswoman for the Vosloorus Youth Congress (VOYCO) said students were continuing their stay-away after at least two people were killed in the violence that surrounded yesterday's funeral of Mr Samuel Segola, an alleged ANC insurgent who residents say was killed in a shoot-out with police last week.

The spokeswoman said there was still a heavy presence of troops and police in the township today. Security forces used teargas on a number of occasions to clear demonstrating pupils from the streets.

She claimed that five people were killed yesterday when police opened fire on mourners who marched to the cemetery in defiance of a magistrate's ban on people walking to the funeral.

Police Confirm Deaths
MB040913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 4, SAPA — Two men died and 19 people were wounded at Vosloorus near Boksburg yesterday hours before the burial of an alleged ANC member.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations said about 10000 marchers were told to disperse. Some of the crowd retaliated by stoning police vehicles. Police fired tearsmoke and birdshot and 19 were wounded and admitted to hospital where they were presumably under police guard.

The spokesman said no restrictions had been placed on the number of people attending the funeral, but restrictions had applied where no banners, flags or political speeches were allowed. Also, mourners had to use mechanical transport and were not allowed to walk to the funeral.

He said the two deaths appeared to be unrelated to the unrest. One of the dead men, a man aged about 24, had been found shot dead at about 6 am. It was not known who had shot him and the matter was being investigated.

At about 1 pm a second dead man, aged about 40, had been found. It appeared he had died from a bullet wound, the spokesman said. The matter was being investigated.

Conscription Alternative Campaign Launched
MB031355 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The End Conscription Campaign [ECC] has launched a national campaign. They hope this will prod the government into permitting conscientious objectors the right to perform non-military national service. Mike Loewe has more:

[Loewe] ECC campaigners today launched a number of work projects which will form the basis of their working for a Just Peace campaign and they chose a black township in the troubled Eastern Cape for the launch. In the heart of troubled Walmer Township this morning this morning, East Cape church leaders, Anglican Bishop (Bruce Evans) and Methodist Leader (George Ervine), planted an olive tree, the international symbol of peace, outside a dilapidated army barracks. It is been used as a children's creche and ECC starts renovating it on Saturday.

The projects have emerged from consultations with black communities of three of the major South African cities. The ECC hopes to involve the public in projects such as building playgrounds, gardens, and children's toys at squatter camps and children's homes. In Cape Town the ECC will teach people how to drive.

Nelspruit Employers To Retaliate Against Workers
MB031656 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Important decisions on the stayaway action of black workers from KaNgwane at Nelspruit and White River have been taken at a joint meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Comerce], the Chamber of Comemerce, and other employer organisations at Nelspruit.

They included decisions not to pay workers for the days they were absent, to require workers who want their jobs back to notify their employers in good time of their intention to return to work, and

to warn them that they will be dismissed if they stay away from work again.

The meeting said it realised many workers were prevented physically from coming to work. Members of the chambers of commerce of the two towns say business is being conducted quite normally, and good cooperation has been obtained from temporary employees.

Soweto Man Burned to Death by 'Comrades'

MB031411 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 3, SAPA — A Soweto man burned to death today after assailants known as "comrades" put a tyre around his neck, set it on fire, and danced around him singing freedom songs.

The unidentified 28-year-old Soweto man was stabbed before being burned alive after an incident at the weekend during which he allegedly pushed another man out of the window of a moving train.

He was tracked down by the "comrades" at his Emdeni home. He was dragged for about 2 km before to a spot known as the "crucifying centre" in Emdeni extension where he was killed.

Residents watched in horror while his assailants sang freedom songs and danced around him until he died. No arrests have been made and police are inve gating.

Major F. Zwane, Soweto Police Public Relations Officer, said the township's vehicle squads arrested two men found in possesion of 1475 Mandrax tablets.

Two other men have been arrested in connection the theft of a vehicle.

Winterveld Community Leaders' Houses Bombed

MB041108 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 4, SAPA — There was anger and frustration in Winterveld today after the petrol-bombing of four houses belonging to community leaders.

Among them was that of Dr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce [NAFCOC]. The house was gutted by two petrol-bombs early today. Dr Motsuenyane is away on a business trip in Brussels.

The others are Mrs Martha Lebopo, Mr W. Moshoane and another resident who was not named. All of them were this week released on bail after being arrested in Winterveld last week during a mass meeting.

Dr Motsuenyane's wife, Jocelyn, told of the 3 am attack on their R127,000 house.

I was awakened by my niece Irene and the screams of Reverend S.D. Makhudu who was visiting the family, Mrs Motsuenyane said. She said the priest was overcome by smoke and his night clothes were covered in blood. He was rushed to Kalafong Hospital in a serious condition.

She said the house caught fire almost immeidately after the attack and there was no way the fire could have been extinguished. Mr Motsuenyane said it took the fire brigade almost two hours to put out the fire. Four bedrooms, two bathrooms and toilets, a TV-room and the kitchen were completely destroyed by the two petrol-bombs. The roof of the house had caved in.

The director of NAFCOC, Mr Stan Kubheka, said it was strange that the incident had to occur three days after Mrs Motsuenyane and the three others were released on bail after being arrested a week ago in Winterveld during a mass meeting.

This is a job of professional people who knew what they were doing. Their intention was obviously to kill, said Mr Kubheka. He said the incident clearly demonstrated to what extent the puppets of the system can react if challenged.

He said attempts would be made to contact Dr Motsuenyane in Brussels. He was expected to come back next Tuesday.

Mr Ga-Rankuwa, councillor for Zone 3, Mr Hosia Tladi, resigned today after his shop was petrol-bombed.

Mr Tladi said the attack took place at 2 am when five petrol-bombs were hurled into the store-room. Damage estimated at R3,000 was caused.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 3 April

MB031824 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 3, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations Division 7 pm unrest situation report:

"In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, eight petrol bombs were thrown at a private home, causing extensive damage.

"At Kanyamanzane, near Nelspruit, a number of policemen's home were petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. These attacks were repelled with shotgun and pistol fire.

"In the same area, two children of a prison warder were allegedly abducted after a large mob had threatened to burn their home.

"At Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, a private home was damaged by stonethrowers and a number of delivery vehicles and buses were damaged by petrol bombs.

"At Vosloorus, near Germiston, a police vehicle was petrol-bombed. Police fired a round of birdshot, slightly wounding a man, who was arrested.

"Police and private vehicles were also stoned on a number of occasions. Four policemen were slightly injured. Tearsmoke was fired to disperse these mobs.

"The body of a black man, approximately 24-years-old, was found. It appears that he was shot. It is not known at this stage whether this incident is unrest-related.

"In the black residential area near Queenstown, a woman was arrested for intimidation."

"At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, the driver of a post office vehicle, a white man, was seriously injured when the vehicle was set on fire and extensively damaged.

"In the same area, a policeman's home was damaged by a petrol bomb. A man was arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Lawaaikamp, near George, a municipal vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire.

"At Maukeng, near Kroonstad, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set on fire. A number of buses were stoned in this area.

"In the white residential area, two delivery vehicles were slightly damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, a man was stabbed and an attempt made to set fire to him. He was seriously injured.

"At Kwanobuhle, near Uitenhage, the charred body of a black woman was found.

"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"In Guguletu, near Cape Town, a shot was fired at an SAP vehicle. No-one was injured."

Police later reported finding the body of a second man shot in Vosloorus today. A spokesman for the SAP's Public Relations Division in Pretoria said the second man was aged about 40. His body was found near a hostel early this evening. But it is not known whether the cause of the man's death was unrest-related.

Early 4 April

MB040607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0604 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 4, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations division 8 am unrest situation report:

At Volsloorus in the East Rand a policeman's home was extensively damaged by arsonists. During a funeral in the same area yesterday approximately 10000 blacks gathered illegally.

When the police ordered them to disperse, they refused and stoned the police. They were dispersed with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. 19 men were wounded and are being treated in hospital.

At Borcherds, a coloured residential area near George, a front-end loader was damaged when a number of petrol bombs were hurled at it.

In Duncan Village, near East London, a shop was damaged by arsonists.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Wives Charged in Protest

"The wife of the president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) and three others were charged yesterday as ring-leaders of a protest group," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 2 April reports on page 1. Joslyn Motsuenyane, wife of NAFCOC head Sam Motsuenyane, and three others appeared in court in connection with the protests in Winterveld. Bophuthatswana police confirmed the four had been charged with being ring-leaders of the protest gathering.

Stimulating the Economy

Also on page 1, the paper reports that "The Reserve Bank is pumping R181m into the banking system today to increase lending and give added stimulus to the depressed economy. It has done so by cutting the commercial banks cash reserve requirements. By relaxing its hold on the banks ability to lend, the Reserve Bank is effectively letting the money supply grow at the slightly faster pace allowed for under its new monetary targets." Monetary authorities hope the result will be a 3 percent increase in Gross Domestic Product.

Banning Orders Expire

"Banning orders on three persons expired yesterday, a spokesman for the minister of law and order confirmed. They are former student leader Achmad Cassiem and trade unionists Dumile Makanda and Mazwell Madlingozi," the paper reports on the same page.

Further Gasoline Price Cuts

On the same page, the paper reports that there may be a further cut in the price of gasoline if the conditions of the international oil market and the rand/dollar exchange rate remain at current levels, according to Louw Alberts, director general of Mineral and Energy Affairs. He told the paper that the public should not make calculations based on the oil price as the lowest price was usually North Sea oil, which the country did not have access to. He also said it took several weeks before the effect of an oil price drop was felt on the cost of production.

Gencor on Job Reservation

"Gencor has joined other mining houses in calling for an end to the scheduled persons term in the Mines and Works Act," the paper reports on page 3. "The group wants the term removed from the statute book this Parliamentary session." Company officials are united in objecting to the fact that mining is the only industry so affected.

Oil from Rock

"Gencor is examining the feasibility of a R1bn project to extract petrol and diesel fuel from torbanite, an oil-bearing mineral resembling coal and found in various parts of South Africa," the paper reports on page 4. A first-stage feasibility study is being doen by a local firm and one in the FRG.

Mandela M-Plan

"Black activists, reviving a plan proposed in 1953 by black leader Nelson Mandela before he was jailed, are beginning to set up a system of township street committees to oppose government," the paper reports on page 7. These committees, most developed around Port Elizabeth, "are being formed amid growing black support for radical opposition to government." According to an East Cape United Democratic Front leader: "This is a very important structure. We must reach the downtrodden people... We must understand what is taking place in each particular street." This is based on the "M-Plan proposed by Nelson Mandela more than 30 years ago. The cells are to teach residents and to learn of their problems and ideas." The official said that with outdoor meetings banned, "the small committees are less vulnerable to state repression."

Group for Change

Stanley Uys reports from London on page 7 that the Conservative MPs who visited SA last year as guests of Pretoria have formed a pressure group, called Conservatives for Fundamental Change in South Africa, to convince Prime Minister Thatcher "to do everything possible to encourage President P.W. Botha to embark on fundamental apartheid reform." The MPs said their party was identified with those MPs who took the stongest position in defense of the current South African Government. The MPs said they have received a positive response from about 50 members of their party and were confident the prime minister would welcome such a group.

Retaliation for Boycott

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 2 April reports on page 1 from White River that about 120 businessmen, including several local Indian businessmen, met to counteract a widespead stayaway by black workers. Refusing to believe that workers stayed away because of intimidation, owners called for retaliatory measures such as "closure of all roads to black townships to prevent food and other supplies getting in and that employers should discharge all persons who stayed away yesterday, be it voluntary or involuntary." A farmer callled on whites to make themselves totally independent of blacks.

ANC Welcomes Conservative Group

On page 4, the paper reports from London that the ANC and anti-apartheid activities have welcomed the emergence of a Conservative pressure group seeking quicker fandamental reform in South Africa. "They believe the group could herald a departure from conventional Conservative sentiment on South Africa." The group promises to invite the ANC and others to the House of Commons to address Conservative MPs.

Consolidating Lenasia

"The House of Delegates has been urged to appoint a committee to investigate the feasibility of consolidating Lenasia and its various extensions under a single local authority," the paper reports on page 8.

The chairman of the Lenasia South East Management Committee asked the House to appoint a new committee of people familiar with the town. Control over the town is now divided between the Johannesburg City Council and the Peri-Urban Board. One advantage of consolidation would be the equalization of taxes.

Scientists Suffer

"Individual scientists were suffering increasingly at the hands of people who believed boycotts were an effective way of bringing Pretoria to its knees," Professor Phillip Tobias, head of the anatomy department at the University of Witwatersrand said, according to a report on page 8. He said that there was an increasing campaign against individual scientists and there were "serious, honest, intellectually integral people who believe that boycotts are a means of bringing Pretoria to its knees." He said there were more and more cases of scientists being excluded from research facilities in Europe and the U.S.

Braun on Parliament

Political Correspondent David Braun reports from Cape Town on page 16. He reviews the discussion around the National Statutory Council and says that "by the time the recess started, the National Statutory Council appeared to be stillborn, with even senior Government officials admitting privately that it was unlikely ever to see the light of day." "As the first part of the session drew to a close it had become obvious even to many in the Government that only the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC would be able to get the negotiations show on the road. The government has been very keen for some time to release Mr Mandela, but it is worried that this might spark massive violence countrywide." "The unobtrusive forays into South African by the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group apparently centered on an agreement to release Mandela and unban the ANC in return for the ANC agreeing to renounce violence and call for an end to the unrest. These very delicate negotiations continue."

Reserve Bank Cuts

In its report on the cut in Reserve Bank Cash requirements on page 18, the paper says that the move "has freed a further R181 million for the movement to invest in interest-earning liquid assets. Bankers expect that very little, if any, of the R181 million will flow into the economy in the form of increased lending. And in fact the Reserve Bank in its statement last night said that the announcement does not represent any significant easing of monetary policy and that the relatively modest amount freed will mainly serve to reduce the Reserve Banks outstanding accomodation to the discount houses and banks."

New Campus Watchdog Group

The Johannesburg *CITIZEN* in English for 2 April reports on page 4 that a new organization, the University Freedom of Speech Association, is being set up to "act as a watchdog and to strive for freedom of speech on university campuses." Former head of the South African Teachers Guild, John Lambson, was quoted as saying that the new body was being launched because of " 'growing and massive' revulsion among South Africans over

recent near-riots at Wits University."

Pretoria Boycott Rescheduled

Another page 4 article says that the planned black boycott of Pretoria businesses, due to have started on 1 April, appears to have "fizzled out" and that businessmen reported that workers' attendance was "near normal" and that there was a "normal" flow of black shoppers. However, the article says, new pamphlets are circulating in the black townships saying the boycott " 'starts again' " on 7 April and warning that everyone must stay away from work, goods can only be bought from black shops, pupils must stay away from school, and that no one can leave the townships without permission "from our comrades." The pamphlets warn that the boycott "will be strictly applied by 'comrade cadres.' "

CITIZEN on Black-black Conflict

"The impression, especially abroad, is that the conflict in South Africa is between white and black. Nothing could be further from the truth, as the extent of the conflict between black and black becomes more evident," a page 6 editorial says. Noting the actions of the "comrades" and other radicals and of the vigilantes against fellow blacks, the "hostility" between black groups like the Azanian Peoples Organization and the United Democratic Front, the "feuding" between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front, and the faction fights such as those between the Zulus and Pondos, the editorial says that "what we are seeing is not just a challenge to the authority of the Government and a dangerous drift towards polarisation between blacks and whites, but also an intensification of the divisions among blacks themselves." Only peaceful change is the answer to the unrest and violence but black groups are "too intent on killing each other to listen to reason."

Buthelezi Criticism of NECC

A page 8 report says KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Chief Buthelezi criticized the weekend meeting of the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC) in Durban. " 'They chose Durban as a venue because they wanted to mobilise Black pupils here to do their political work for them. The conference in Durban was aimed at giving evidence that it was possible to attack me from bases very near to my home.' " He said the " 'violence which erupted around the NECC meeting in Durban is the expression of anger of ordinary men and women in the street.' " " 'The events which took place there were not orchestrated by Inkatha.' "

Public Sector Money

"The South African public sector is expected to raise around R4,33 billion domestically in fiscal 1986, which began yesterday, including R893 million of new money for the Central Government, a domestic loans programme issued by the Finance Department shows," a report on page 24 says. The republic is expected to raise R2,12 billion, of which R893 million will be new money. Universities and technical colleges are expected to raise R140 million.

Business Confidence Declines

"After rising slowly but steadily for four months, business confidence in South Africa declined slightly in March according to ASSOCOM's [Association of Chambers of Commerce] Business Confidence Index (BCI)," a page 25 report says. Although ASSOCOM feels the " 'small hiccup' " may be temporary, it says the "decline is also a reminder of the fragility of business confidence in the current politico-economic environment." While the reduced rate of inflation was positive, it was outweighed by the "end of the rise in the value of the rand against the dollar, followed by the decline in rand's value; a fall in real imports to below the level reached three years ago; an interruption in the fall of short-term interest rates; and further reductions in real retail sales." ASSOCOM says that the initial favorable impact of the 1986 budget was soon "tempered by the realisation that the budget was more of a neutral than of a stimulatory nature."

Editorial on NECC Decision

The Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English for 1 April says in a page 8 editorial that the decision of the NECC that black pupils should return to school is a "crucial if fragile" step towards a more acceptable national education policy, but calls "disquieting" the statement by NECC spokesman, Rev Molefe Tsele, that school was the best place to devise new and creative techniques to oppose the state. "It is to be hoped that the main purpose of returning to school is not forgotten and that between devising new techniques to oppose the state, the pupils will also be able to give some attention to their lessons."

CAPE TIMES on Pass Laws

Another editorial says that indications that Parliament will soon do away with the pass laws are welcome, but there is more to President Botha's promise than just to repeal the pass laws. "His undertaking to replace influx control by a system promoting orderly urbanization has caused a great deal of concern." If orderly urbanization puts "any conditions" on the movement of blacks to urban areas, the president "risks being accused to retaining influx control under another name." The repeal of the pass laws was the "major promise" in the president's reform program and if he wants the program to retain any credibility, particularly in the black community, "he must ensure that the influx control legislation can pass the test of his own promises."

Council's Beach Decision Criticized

The Cape divisional council's refusal to open its beaches to all races before consulting white municipalities within its division "appears to to be a case of passing the buck," a third editorial says. The divisional council is a separate entity in its own rights and has as much right to scrap apartheid at the beaches as any other local authority. The divisional council, the editorial concludes, "is being left behind in the unstoppable march towards a n o p e n s o c i e t y .' '

Civil Service Pensions Underfunded

A page 9 article by Chris Cairncross says taxpayers might to have to dip even deeper into their pockets to finance civil service pension schemes. "Serious under-funding" is likely to revealed by the actuarial valuation of the five schemes, according to members of the pension fund industry. Allocated expenditure on civil service pensions for the 1986-87 financial year amounts to R1.24 billion, a rise of almost 40 percent over the previous year's R856.6 million.

Post Office Losses

Another page 9 report says the post office lost almost R37 million in exchange rate losses in 1984-85 — a 689 percent increase over the previous financial year, according to the auditor- general's report. The exchange rate loss was largely responsible for general losses jumping from a total of R12.8 million in 1983-84 to R47.5 million in 1984-85.

Role of Gold

"Uncertainity about adjustments in the world banking system and future international currency arrangments emphasize the longer-term strategic role of gold," the chairman of Anglo American Gold Investment Company Ltd (Amgold), Julian Ogilivie Thompson, says in his review for the year ended 28 February 1986. The average rand price so far this year is about 10 percent above, and the current rand price is also marginally above, the average rand price received by the industry for 1985. Though the infla- tion rate has reached record levels there is hope the rate will be reduced, thus dampening cost increases in the course of the year. The inflation rate, though, is likely to continue to exceed those of our main trading partners "with the consequent long-run implications for the rand-dollar exchange rate." Taking into account all these factors, he said, "I believe we can expect an attractive medium and long-term rand gold price."

CAPE TIMES on Black Education

The *CAPE TIMES* for 31 March says in an editorial on page 6 that while the education minister must be "commended" for his efforts to persuade black pupils to return to schoo, he must understand that the "politicization of education" is "the government's own creation." "While other forms of statutory discrimination have disappeared, differentiated schooling — which for the blacks means inferior schooling — remains." So long as that situation exists, it wil arouse strong emotions and the only way to get rid of such emotions is to apply the sound educational principles mentioned by the minister on a unified basis, without a separate education department for virtually every group. In the longer term, only a "total change in the official attitude towards the compartmentalization of black education will be successful."

SOWETO Council Police Sacked

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English for 2 April reports on page 3 that over 400 Soweto council policemen were sacked after striking over pay, according to union representatives. The South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union, which represents some of the policemen, said the entire force was informed of their dismissal. The union is to contest the sackings in the Rand supreme court. The policemen are demanding, among other things, pay hikes ranging up to 50 percent. Some said they were sacked after refusing to sign forms prohibiting them from participating in future strikes. Soweto officials were not available for comment.

SOWETAN on Rail Tariff Increases

The latest increase in postal and rail tariffs will not only have a ripple effect on the prices of other goods, but will raise the cost of living of the poorest people in the country, a page 4 editorial says. Blacks have always been and will perhaps remain for the future the railways' biggest customers. "But we have to look beyond the human suffering and address ourselves to the likely effects these economic strictures will have on the socio-political situation." A lot of the unrest can be traced directly to unemployment and the number of blacks retrenched in the past 2 or 3 years. "More people will become desperately poor and have even less hope for a better future. More of them will be easy prey for the radicals. The ground for further unrest is being prepared by those hard economists in government who increase the prices of basic goods and services."

Columnist on London Conference

Sam Mabe, writing in his "Focus" column on page 4, says he and other blacks pulled out of the Wilton Park Conference in London because "we were disturbed by press reports which gave the impression that the conference would be a trial 'national convention.' " "Our immediate reaction was that if we participated we would be seen to be negotiating a settlement of South Africa's problems," and that "has always been perceived by many blacks to be the prerogative of the jailed and exiled political leaders." Also "we felt that to work out a settlement sitting at the same conference table with Inkatha was totally unacceptable because of the organisation's political stance, which many black organisations reject."

Another reason for withdrawing was that the Pan Africanist Congress and the ANC would not attend and "we felt that the input of the two liberation movements was imperative to any conference at which South Africa is to be discussed." We got the impression after talking to people in London that the Wilton Park Conference would be used to provide the Eminent Persons Group with information to be used in its report back to the Commonwealth countries. "This was very vital information which had not been disclosed to us by the organisers of the conference. It we had participated, we would have been accused of assisting Western countries to seek the alternatives" to sanctions. "We would have been labelled sell-outs."

BEELD on Angolan Situation

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans says in an editorial on page 8 that in Angola, the Soviets with their Cuban surrogate forces have gained a foothold which will not be broken simply by the Stinger missiles which the Americans are to supply to UNITA. "In the short term, it is of course important that the modern weapons will help UNITA to repel the expected onslaught of the combined Angolan and Russo-Cuban forces. But as a strategy to break the communist grip in Angola and force the Cubans to pull out so the country will cease to be a source of turmoil to the whole regions, it is at most a beginning." The paper says that at the moment the situation in Angola seems to be delicately balanced, and that the expected offensive against UNITA will give a clear indication whether in the time ahead the situation will develop favorably or unfavorably, especially in South Africa's view.

Columnist on Unrest Situation

In the "Political *BEELD*" column on the same page, Piet Muller writes that the crisis in the country's black residential areas has long ceased to be a law and order crisis. It has become an issue of legitimacy. The crisis exists in that in several areas the state has lost its ability to influence events. "In a sense this is the price the country is paying for the fact that last year too much emphasis was placed on law and order and too little on the state's responsibility to always act impartially and unemotionally. Muller says if one applies the classical theory of revolutionary

warfare to this country, then it is clear that in several areas "liberated areas" already exists, where the state's authority no longer fully applies. This makes one wonder, he writes, whether the unrest in South Africa is not taking on a new dangerous facet in which the revolutionary elements are going to try to force the level of violence higher and force the state to answer with greater violence. "The government will have to restore its legitimacy with inordinate haste, and this cannot be done by mere force of strength. It will have to hold out a vision of a new future, to both white and black, of a future in which all can receive equal rights." It will have to spell out very clearly its definition of an inclusive state in which all can have representation. At this stage formulating more models of so-called grassroots democracy at tertiary level will not help, nor will talk of all that can be negotiated.

DIE VADERLAND on NECC Decision

In an editorial on page 8, the Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 1 April says even though the decision taken by the National Education Crisis Conference that children should return to school was passed with a small majority, it nevertheless offers some hope. When all is taken into account, the paper says, the fact remains that the majority at the Durban conference are in favour of the children continuing with their education. The real test, though, will be whether or not the black schools are actually filled when they reopen. Then it will become clear if the irresponsible radicals still prevail.

Reaction to General Motors' 'Pressure'

Pretoria DIE *TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans of 1 April reports on page 6 that the Pretoria city council has reacted to attempts by General Motors to exercise pressure on local authorities to open white facilities to all races. A motion presented in March to the council by Mr J. Chiole calls on the council in future not to purchase any vehicles for use by the city council which have been manufactured by General Motors. He also asks that the city's aid scheme under which employees obtain funds for the purchase of vehicles should turn down applications in cases where General Motors products are applied for.

Column on Black Radicals

In his "Kort-om" [Briefly] column on page 14, Willem de Klerk writes in the Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 30 March, with reference to the Durban education meeting, that the black radicals have now entered the stage of mobilizing the masses, aimed at the total destruction of order. The antirevolutionary strategy, he says, demands that communication at all levels be kept open with blacks, specifically about the revolutionary onslaught. Every one should speak openly about it, he feels. And workers, too, should hold antirevolutionary conferences. But, he warns, "all should be aware that the defense force and the police can hit very hard and wide in such a revolutionary situation. It cannot be otherwise. The power of the state in any country with unrest and lawlessness must be maintained with force. The might of the revolution must be broken before meaningful political debate can take place."

No Action on Students

"The South African Government is utterly opposed to talks between South Africans and any organization committed to violence, including the ANC, says Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affiars," Brian Stuart reports on page 4 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 3 April. "However, Mr Botha indicated no action will be taken against the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) delegation which returned to South Africa on Tuesday after three days of talks with the ANC in Harare." He told the paper that he did not want to give any more publicity to " 'obvious publicity seekers.' " Asked about other groups meeting the ANC, Mr Botha said "he was not going to 'play policeman' over every person who went overseas or crossed the borders with a South African passport."

CITIZEN on Tutu

In its editorial on page 6, the paper reviews Bishop Desmond Tutu's past actions outside the country and says of his call for punitive sanctions "and now comes his despicable call, his politically evil call, for punitive action." The paper says it believes Tutu preaches sanctions without being likely to suffer personally from them and also has a "callous disregard for the wellbeing of the black people." The paper also believes he will hurt the blacks most without bringing down the South African Government. "There are two possible responses now to the bishop. The government can take him to court to establish whether he is guilty of an offence. Or his parishioners who are opposed to sanctions can apply their own form of sanctions against him by withholding their contributions to the church. We are not openly advocating either course of action, merely pointing out the possibilities. But if the bishop suffers the wrath of government or diocese, then so be it. He certainly deserves rejection if not retribution."

Nelspruit Stayaway

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 3 April reports on its front page that the black worker stayaway in Nelspruit and White River would probably last a week and that white volunteers and schoolchildren had been enlisted to take over duties normally performed by the black work force. "According to Nelspruit Town Clerk Hans Muller, jobs like manning petrol pumps and shop counters, making milk deliveries and refuse removals, and factory work was being done by the schoolchildren." He denied, however, that all available men were asked to become police reservists, join the local commandos, or take part in civil defense.

Food Company Grows

On the same page, Brian Zlotnick, investment editor, said that the food chain Score Food "continues to grow at a phenomenal rate," with earnings and dividends both doubling. "The wholesale and retail cash-and-carry chain, which has a high black customer profile, has so far emerged relatively unscathed from the black boycott of retailers." The group is now estimated to have more than 10 percent of the national wholesale grocery market.

Pretoria Boycott Continues

"The black-consumer boycott in Pretoria continues to have a limited impact on trade volumes, according to businessmen," the paper reports on page 2. The OK Bazaar's director said his company's business was being hurt which was disturbing as the company had deliberately located stores so they would be accessible to all population groups while stores only in suburban areas were not being affected.

Blacks No Better Off

In a report from Geneva on the same page, the paper cites the *INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW* as saying that reforms in South Africa "have not led to any significant improvement in the living conditions and employment prospects of the country's black majority." It cites a former British diplomat in the country as saying that while blacks occupy 70 percent of the workforce, it would take them 96 years to occupy even half of the jobs traditionally occupied by whites. "As for white/black wage parity, the prospects are that it may not be achieved, at the current pace, for at least another 100 years."

Economy Bleak

"Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER) paints a bleak picture of the SA economy in its manufacturing survey, which shows capacity utilisation, volume of production and employment continuing to decline in the fourth quarter of 1985," the paper reports on page 3. The survey said the volume of production in manufacturing fell 1.8 percent in the last quarter compared with the same period the previous year. Production capacity utilisation fell from 85.7 percent to 84.3 percent. Employment dropped from 1.380 million to 1.343 million, and total employment in manufacturing has continued to decrease.

Sacking of Policemen Disputed

"The SA Black Municipal and Allied Workers Union (SABMAWU) is to go to the Rand Supreme Court to contest the sacking of about 400 Soweto Council policemen," Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on page 3. According to a union official, the employees were fired last week when they refused to sign pledges not to strike, to accept the salaries they were receiving, and to give the council the right to retrench or dismiss workers at any time. The official said the union would seek a court order to force the Soweto City Council to reinstate the workers.

Economic Policy Criticized

On page 4, the paper reports on a speech by Progressive Federal Party spokesman on economic affairs Brian Goodall in Edenvale. Goodall said the country's major economic problem was how to "make the economy generate wealth." He said the economy had regressed in many areas over the last 10 years, and it would have to learn from other countries which had been able to restore their economies to health. He said the new budget contained nothing to revive manufacturing, which was vital to job creation. " 'What we needed was a budget that showed the disenfranchised in SA that they had not been forgotten, that they could also share in the SA economy. What we got was a budget whose main priority was to create the right climate in the white electorate for either a referendum or a general election.' "

Corn Exports May Suffer

According to agricultural sources, producers may lose up to R200m on surplus corn exports, because the price would be low due to saturated international markets, the paper reports on the same page. The net loss per ton would amount to R100.

Reserve Bank Moves Welcomed

In its first editorial on page 6, the paper welcomes the steps by the Reserve Bank to reduce the banks' reserves, thus lowering the cost of money and loosening "the straps of the straitjacket which has stifled many businesses." Cheaper money, however, will not break the cycle of weak demand, unused capacity, and unemployment. "At the heart of this problem lies, of course, the political situation that continues to generate shocks to confidence almost daily." The government must restore confidence at a purely economic level. Rather than tinkering, the government would persuade business that its spending is coming under control and that its promises are credible, but so far it has not succeeded.

Tutu Makes 'Fallacious' Claim

In its second editorial on the same page, the paper says that by calling for sanctions, Bishop Tutu bears a moral responsibility for the consequences. "His belief that sanctions offer a peaceful means to force political change is fallacious. "The bishop, whether he realises it or not, is calling for a measure which can only succeed if violence is part of the package." Unemployment is already high and increasing and it will not force political change. "More likely, turbulence and suffering will increase without seriously undermining the power or the will of the white community." "The frustration and despair of South Africa's blacks is understandable. But that does not mean it is morally correct to make matters worse in the vague hope that, somehow, greater suffering will translate into political change."

Reaction to Waste Proposal

In its third editorial on the same page, the paper says it is relieved the country " 'turned down flat' " the U.S. request to store toxic waste in South Africa. By-products of industrial waste are produced by all industrial countries. There is money to be made in processing such waste, but South Africa has already done enough to destroy its own environment without help from the U.S.

Owen on South Africa's Future

In his column on the editorial page, Ken Owen focuses on the question of what kind of country "are we trying to shape and how." He says change must come from violent overthrow of the state, "or adaptation made necessary by the violent defense of the state, or by negotiation precipitated by violence." It is wishful thinking to think that violence can be avoided. The ANC is already trying to overthrow the state and if successful will make no concessions to minorites. A bill of rights, for example, would interfere with the "rule of the people." Whites will oppose this and it raises the question of whether a majority can defeat a determined minority with almost all instruments of power. In the very long run, the blacks will win but the odds are with the minority in the shorter run. As the fight gets worse, whites will abolish more and more liberties and South Africa "will become a very miserable country to live in, and perhaps a very difficult one to get out of." As for the negotiations option, the reforms so far offered will not suffice. "If the democratic option is to survive, SA must break the cycle of violence and that can only be done by establishing a democracy. It begins — it does not end — with the franchise. Whites, tempted to use their power to protect their privilege, would do better if they tried to establish the safeguards, the checks and balances, the democratic traditions and the various controls that liberalism has devised to curb the power of government. President Botha has tried to liberalise and fallen short. The answer is not to draw back, but to go the whole way."

Natal Indaba

In an article on the Natal indaba on page 7, Peter Wallington cites Professor Lawrence Schlemmer as saying it has two significant features. First, it could try to reach agreement in the conflict between white desire to have minority interests protected and the black rejection of any representation based on race. Second, it might be a model for other parts of the country to follow. Unfortunately important organizations like the United Democratic Front are not attending as they would have enhanced credibility. However, the National Party has sent an observer delegation even though "it is believed there was opposition within the party to participation." The indaba may provide the government with a way to reward Chief Buthelezi for his efforts against disinvestment and violence. Buthelezi, for all his efforts, "has had little in the way of concrete change to bring home to his constituents."

COSATU Supports Tutu

The Congress of South African Trade Unions has said that it fully supports Bishop Tutu's call for punitive sanctions against the country, the paper reports on page 11. The organization's assistant general secretary said it believed " 'sanctions were the only weapon that would bring about real change in SA.' " He said experience has shown " 'economic booms in SA did not necessarily generate employment.' " Workers did not benefit from the boom in the 1960s. Only agencies of repression were strengthened. " 'Those who say economic sanctions will lead to unemployment are not interested in the well-being of the people, but want to maximise their profits. For this reason, they are trying to make a moral issue out of what is in fact a political issue.' " he said.

Dangerous Doctrine

In its editorial on page 8, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 2 April examines the U.S. decision to supply missiles to UNITA, which according to Professor John Barrat will inevitably escalate tensions in the area. "Reflective South Africans will share his concern." "It is difficult to understand the Reagan administration's rationale for this action." Getting involved in trying to overthrow governments to establish democracy is a dangerous doctrine. Although getting involved may appear to offer advantages, these will prove illusionary. The paper wonders if the ANC will be the new beneficiary and if the Reagan administration will attempt to wean it away from the USSR. "The new Reagan doctrine is dangerously open-ended."

White River Factories at Standstill

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 3 April reports on page 4 that some factories at White River in the eastern Transvaal, where a work stoppage has been in effect for 2 days, have come to a complete standstill, despite attempts by whites to carry out the duties of blacks. " 'The stayaway has not crippled us, but it is a nuisance,' the town clerk of White River, Mr Amos van Heerden, said yesterday." The paper says the exact reasons for the stayaway are not clear, but it is felt that students who are already boycotting schools are intimidating the adults. The report says a cement factory at Kabokweni near White River was set alight 2 nights ago and damage of about 500,000 rands was caused.

Urban Whites Accept Open Schools

On page 8, the paper reports that a survey has indicated that the majority of urban whites will either accept open schools or welcome them. The March edition of *THE EDUCATION NEWSLETTER* of the South African Teachers Association says the poll was conducted among 1,000 white adults in urban areas. The report says 17 percent of those polled said they would welcome open schools, 38 percent said they would accept such a step, and 40 percent rejected the idea. The poll found that English-speaking adults were more willing to accept open schools than Afrikaans-speaking adults.

BEELD on Tutu Call

In a page 12 editorial on Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for international sanctions against South Africa, the paper says that Chief Buthelezi has pointed out that disinvestment would cause more suffering among blacks and would not bring about the fall of the government, while Bishop Tutu now says the reforms are a mere smokescreen and have not brought about any change in the situation of blacks. "Bishop Tutu's statement will probably be welcomed overseas. Indeed, in the United States especially, there has been a climate building up for months which will be satisfied with nothing less than comprehensive sanctions. The statement by the bishop is all they have been waiting for." The influence of these people, the paper says, should not be underestimated, and South Africa should prepare itself for the worst. But the irony is that the sanctions will not improve anything for the blacks and will only make finding a solution that much more difficult.

Pretoria Boycott Planned for 21 April

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 2 April reports on page 3 that a planned consumer boycott and strike by blacks which was to have begun on 1 April did not materialize. The report says the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee issued a circular which said the boycott is planned for 21 April. The committee also explained that it had included the names of the committee members on the circular because recently too many pamphlets have appeared which create confusion.

Aliwal North Whites Angered

On page 4, the paper reports that white residents of Aliwal North, angry over 7 months of intimidation by black organizations, plan to mount a show of strength in the town after a march last week by about 1,000 blacks on the white part of the town. The march was stopped by the police, but many whites have called for a meeting to protest against the threats. "Since August last year there has been an organized boycott by blacks of white businesses — except garages and chemists. At many of the businesses, the posts of the blacks have been filled by coloreds."

Politicians Termed Untactful

On page 6 the paper reports that Prof Jacques van der Elst, lecturer at Ptchefstroom University, has written in the latest edition of a reformist publication *WORD AND DEED* that South African politicians, particularly those in government, often appear untactful and say the wrong things at most inappropriate times. He writes: " 'Our politicians should count their words, weigh them one by one, before they say anything.' "

TRANSVALER on Regional Power Struggle

In an editorial on page 12, Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 2 April says the complicated power struggle in southern Africa is giving new importance to the Soviet Union and the United States. Noting the increasing involvement of the United States, particularly the supply of weapons to UNITA, the paper says "it is significant that President Machel of Mozambique visited Moscow and Romania [as published] at the time when U.S. aid to UNITA is arriving." This, the paper says, could mean that the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries will do all in their power to thwart U.S. attempts to get Mozambique into the Western orbit. All in all, this does not augur well for this part of the world, because it implies an increase in armed conflict and greater instability on the borders of South Africa.

Kabokweni Businessmen Threaten Pullout

Reporting on the work stayaway in Kabokweni on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 3 April, Clyde Johnson notes that Kabokweni businessmen have threatened to pull out unless the labor situation returns to normal and have elected one man to represent them at a meeting with Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange. "Grievances to be raised will include the lack of police, commando or army protection in Kabokweni on a 24-hour basis and the ineffective manual telephone exchange system which virtually cuts Kabokweni off from the rest of the Lowveld." If the industrialists leave, up to 2,000 blacks could loose their jobs.

ANC Welcomes Tutu Call

Also on the front page, *THE STAR*'sLondon Bureau reports that the "ANC has welcomed Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for immediate punitive sanctions against South Africa. It believed sanctions are the only means to bring about 'relatively peaceful change' in the country." An ANC spokesman said " 'we hope Western governments, particularly the United States and Britain, will respond.' "

Fuel Projects To Go Ahead

"South Africa will go ahead with ambitious multi-million-rand fuel generation projects to make the country stragetically independent — even though these ventures have become uneconomic in the wake of the slump in world oil prices," Gareth Costa reports on the same page. "Huge subsidies from the government and taxpayers will be necessary" to carry out three projects, "but South Africa so fears the repercussions of an oil embargo that even at their cost the authorities appear to be still determined to press ahead with the projects."

Liquor Prices Rise

"Wholesale prices of wine and spirits rose by an average of eight and five percent respectively, on Tuesday, confusing retailers who were only told of the increase last Thursday and have not received new price lists," the paper reports on page 3. "The rises follow increases of 7.4 percent on spirits and about 10 percent on wines in February."

Reaction to Lifting Restrictions on Mrs Mandela

"Black and white spokesmen, organisations and parties yesterday gave varied reactions to the partial lifting of the banning orders on Mrs Winnie Mandela," Rich Mkhondo and Duncan Guy report on page 4. The Conservative Party and the Reformed National Party condemned the move, while "most black spokesmen and organisations praised Mrs Mandela and welcomed the lifting of her banning order, but said it should have not been imposed in the first place." Simeon Nkoane, the bishop suffragan of Johannesburg east, said the " 'kind of suffering' " Mrs Mandela experienced " 'is one of the things for which future generations will not forgive us,' while Bishop Tutu asked " 'why all these games — her harasssment and her being taken to court? It's so ridiculous. Now she is allowed home where she should have been in the first place.' " Progressive Federal Party MP and law and order spokesman Helen Suzman said she regretted the fact that not all the restrictions on Mrs Mandela were removed, " 'while I do welcome the lifting of restictions on her mobility.' "

Opposition to Colored Settlement

"A government plan to move thousands of coloured people into newly created group areas in Midrand and Kempton Park is to be taken a step further today. Despite vehement opposition from both councils, white residents in both areas, at least one Member of Parliament and, it is now believed. black Tembisa officials, the Department of Constitutional Development nad Planning has called a meeting for today to explain the latest developments," Shirley Woodgate reports on page 4. "It appears blacks and whites are combining against the government" to protest the planned move and "white opposition is cutting across party political barriers." About 400 families are scheduled to be moved from Alexandra, but it is believed their numbers "could rapidly swell to more than the white population of Midrand after the first 2,000 are moved in."

Solution to 'Political Crisis' Proposed

Dr Eschel Rhoodie, South Africa's controversial former information secretary, is promoting a plan to solve the country's political crisis through Western intervention — without sanctions, disinvestment or force," Michael Morris reports from *THE STAR*'s London Bureau on page 4. Rhoodie's proposal is that "as a short-term objective, a new interim constitution should be published, debated nationally and tested in a referendum of white voters. This constitution should contain 10 clauses: freedom of mother tongue education, speech, political association, religon, a free press and judiciary, freedom of movement and labour, freedom of the marketplace (free enterprise) and freedom from discrimination based on race, religion, or sex. Once approved, the interim constitution will become a permanent foundation for a programme of power-sharing. The third and final element is the establishment of an independent Constitutional Court of at least five members — one white, one black, one Asian or coloured, and two judges nominated by the 'Big Five of the West' who are recognised constitutional experts." "In terms of the proposals,the West could step in to prevent violation of the constitution through diplomatic protest, sanctions, a blockade or armed intervention."

Children Held in Police Station

"Three children facing charges of public violence have allegedly been kept in the cells at Parys Police Station for at least a week," Jo-Anne Collinge reports on page 6. Two of the three are 12 years old and the other is 13 at most. "A spokesman for the Detainees Parents Support Committee said the Parys case was but one example of how the Children's Act was being flagrantly violated,

in spite of assurances by Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange that this act superceded all other legislation."

Port Elizabeth Boycott

"The Port Elizabeth business community is urgently trying to avert or soften the threatened black consumer boycott of white-owned stores set to begin on Monday. Secret negotiations are under way and a special meeting of the city council may be called," the paper reports on page 10. Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce President Tony Gilson said "urgent action was being taken, but he refused to elaborate," saying only that an announcement of the results of the behind-the-scenes negotiations " 'can be expected shortly.' " However, boycott leader Mkhuseli Jack said the boycott was definitely scheduled to begin on Monday.

STAR on Bishop Tutu

Commenting on Bishop Tutu's call for sanctions in an editorial on page 16. *THE STAR* says the bishop is "honest, courageous — and wrong." The call does not mean that Bishop Tutu has "joined the radicals or graduated from being a meddlesome priest to being a malevolent one. He remains a moderate man whose reading of the situation, we fear, is better than his reading of the solution. That makes him mistaken, not evil." Although the bishop "is not the only one to doubt the government's sincerity about reform" and although violence has kept spreading, sanctions will cause more unemployment and therefore more hunger. Moreover, "unemployment will swell the ranks of the thugs who operate on the radical fringe of protest politics. It will make life in the townships less bearable." Still, "someone must give some hope to the Bishop Tutus of South Africa before desperation drives too many moderates to desperate means. Perhaps Big Business should be saying more loudly: we are no longer prepared to pay for apartheid. That might be one sanction that could work."

Government Difficulties Over Indaba

Reporting on the Natal-KwaZulu indaba on the same page Bruce Cameron writes that not only do the participants have to reach agreement among themselves, but any agreement reached at the talks will have to be sold not only to the people of the region, but also to the National Party government. "And the government is likely to be the toughest nut of the lot." The National Party "is tied by its adherence to the separation of the races" and "has pegged itself to the racially based concept of 'own affairs.' " While President Botha and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis have both said they would accept regional arrangements, they have also said that these "would be limited to co-operation on a confederal-type basis with both parties retaining power over their own affairs," an arrangement that would not be acceptable to Chief Buthelezi. If the indaba reaches an arrangement acceptable to the majority of people in the region, the government "could find itself in an impossible situation." If it refuses to accept the indaba's recommendations, "it will also place itself in an intolerable situation as negotiation at national level, already tenuous, could break down altogether with resulting greater polarisation." Internationally, such a refusal would raise doubts about the government's commitment to reform, "possibly resulting in greater threats of isolation."